The Literary Digest

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TOPICS OF THE DAY.

IN THE WAKE OF THE HOT WAVE.

"IF anything could convince the urban population that the larger cities of the temperate zone are absolutely unfit to inhabit during the extreme heat," declares the Baltimore *Sun*, the "blasting effects" of the recent hot spell "should be conclusive." Baltimore during the heated term, it says, "resembled a city stricken with some frightful disease," and every avenue of escape was "crowded with men, women, and children fleeing incontinently from the overpowering heat waves." And Baltimore was only one city out of many. Kansas City, St. Louis, several towns in Kansas, Iowa, and surrounding States, Washington, Philadelphia, New York, and several other cities in the North Atlantic States and in New England suffered from temperatures of from 100° to 103°; and while these temperatures were registered on the official thermometers, high in air, the sidewalk thermometers showed temperatures of 108° and 110° in the shade. This frightfully hot weather, continuing for a week, caused a death list of more than 1,500 persons. More than half of the 1,500 fatalities (about 800) occurred in New York City. Philadelphia followed, with nearly 200; Boston and New England were next, with 100; Pittsburg lost 100; Baltimore, 90; Newark, 75; Jersey City, 40; St. Louis, 35; Chicago, 30; Wilmington, 25; Hoboken, 25; Cincinnati, Cleveland, and Washington, 20 each; Detroit and Kansas City, 15 each; Louisville and Omaha, 10 each. In New York and vicinity the daily deaths due to heat from June 28 to July 4, inclusive, were given as 3; 17; 19; 104; 280; 317; 57. The New York papers on the days of greatest fatality contained lists of the dead and prostrated that looked like the reports of great battles; and, indeed, comparing the figures above with the death roll of our war with Spain, it appears that in New York alone during the hot spell about 800 died from the heat, while in the war with Spain but 700 were killed or died of wounds. In August, 1896 (the worst period of heat New York had known previous to this one), only 171 died of heat in the week that the killing weather lasted. The high mortality last week was mostly among the dwellers in the tenements, whose brick walls absorbed the heat all day and radiated it all night, making sleep and recuperation impossible. Many thousands slept on the roofs, the fire-escapes, the sidewalks, in the parks, and on the piers. A rough census of the seven recreation piers one night showed about 40,000 men, women, and children sleeping upon them.

It is considered a remarkable fact that while the North, from the Atlantic to the Rocky Mountains, was suffering from this fatal wave of heat, the South seemed to be fairly comfortable. *The Times-Democrat* remarks that New Orleans "has been coolness itself in comparison with the intense heat which has prevailed in many other parts of the United States," and adds. "We may assert with safety that the weather we have had here has been mild and comfortable compared with the killing heat they have had North. The citizens of those distressed cities should come South and sojourn with us a while here in New Orleans, where life is enjoyable compared with what it is in their furnaces." And the Atlanta *Constitution* observes:

"On the second day of the heated term, stretching from the Mississippi across to the North Atlantic, the country to the South has been enjoying blissful breezes.

"On the heights upon which Atlanta stands there is neither malaria nor suffocation. From mountain-top to mountain-top the cool air presses down the warm waves hidden in the valleys, and every man in his own home can feel that he is at a summer resort. Looking over the land we find the people enjoying their Chautauquas amid most pleasant surroundings.

"In Jackson music and eloquence and beauty is charming hundreds who have gathered for their enjoyment, presenting a pretty picture of July life in the sunny South. In Barnesville thousands have gathered free from heat and annoyance to witness a program of excellent attractions. While hundreds are suffocating in New York City for but a breath of fresh air, the thousands of people assembled in Barnesville have no suggestion of discomfort. At the foot of Kenesaw, Marietta is likewise enjoying herself. There, again, are gathered thousands of people, breathing the purest of mountain air and feeling the thrill of buoyancy and joy.

"Such scenes as these, scattered over our happy land, should make us appreciative of the conditions by which we are surrounded and should convince those abroad that the best and most enjoyable part of the Union is to be found right here."

At the same time the Boston *Transcript* was cheering its readers with the information that "at eleven miles up it is eighty-eight below zero," and another paper urged its readers to think of the polar bears floating around in the Arctic ocean on cakes of ice. The New York *Sun* said:

"Think of the awful misery caused by the great blizzard, two years ago last February. Snow covered everything from Florida to the Canadian line. The temperature was below zero for several days. The icy gales swept over the country, leaving the most intense suffering in their wake. Everybody shivered, and many deaths resulted from the frightful cold. Overcoats advertised as 'red-hot' sold like cakes off the griddle. Street-cars were stalled, and passengers were obliged to thrash their hands and stamp their feet constantly to keep from freezing. Harbors were blocked with ice and navigation suspended. Coal bills were enormous. One man went to order coal for his family and perished in the snow on his way. Persons overcome by the cold were picked up here and there all over this city. Hospital attendants worked day and night to restore sensibility to hands and

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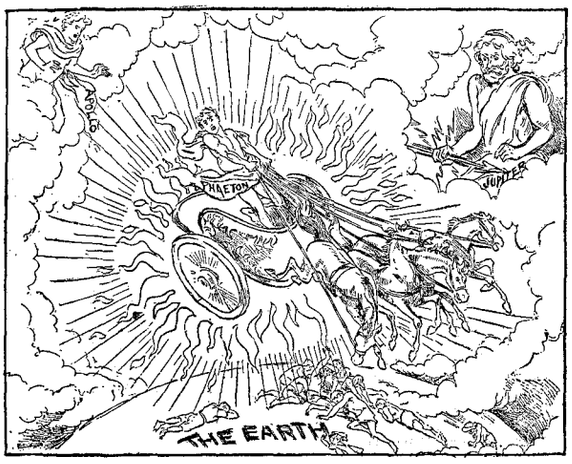
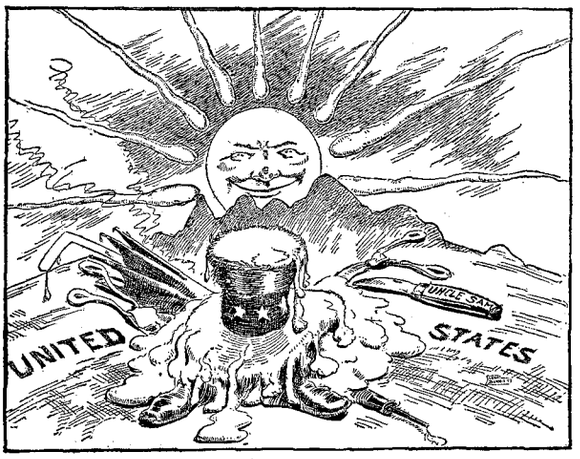


IS THAT DAREDEVIL PHAETON AT IT AGAIN?
—*The Brooklyn Eagle.*



A MELTING SITUATION.
—*The New York Tribune.*

HOT WEATHER CARTOONS.

feet that were frost-bitten. Residents of the suburbs were forced to wade through six and eight feet of snow to reach their destinations. It was necessary to hug the stove to keep comfortable. People prayed for warmth.

"Oh, what wouldn't we have given then for a breath of the present weather! And what wouldn't we give now for one blast of the blizzard!"

MURDER TRIALS IN NEW YORK.

DURING recent years there have been four murder trials in New York attended by circumstances which have given them national notoriety. The first two involved Carlisle Harris and Dr. Buchanan, and resulted in establishing the guilt of each. They paid the death-penalty for their crimes, the Court of Appeals denying, in each case, the privilege of a new trial. The other two trials, those of Dr. Kennedy and Roland B. Molineux, have been carried through much less expeditiously and are still pending. Dr. Kennedy, who is charged with having murdered a woman three years ago in a New York hotel, was tried, convicted, and sentenced to death, but the Court of Appeals saved him from execution by ordering a new trial. At the second trial eleven jurors voted for acquittal and one for conviction. The State decided to prosecute for a third time, and the third trial ended a few days ago with a jury that is reported to have stood eight for acquittal and four for conviction. Dr. Kennedy has been released on bail, and it is improbable that he will be tried again. The trial of Molineux, accused of sending through the mails poison from which a woman's death resulted, is in an equally unsatisfactory condition. Molineux, too, was convicted of murder and sentenced to death; his trial, one of the most famous in New York criminal annals, lasted fifty-seven days, and he was defended with conspicuous ability. Last week his appeal for a new trial was argued at Buffalo before the Court of Appeals by John G. Milburn and David B. Hill, and is laid over until fall.

It is estimated that these four murder cases have cost New York County nearly a million dollars, and the New York *Tribune* protests against "the evil consequences which the facilities for delay afforded by our courts continually invite." In New York State, remarks the Philadelphia *Press*, "it is practically impossible to convict a man with an intricate defense and money enough to fight every point." The New York *Press* looks for relief toward a system of criminal procedure similar to that adopted in England, which shall include "the abolition of the right of appeal, save for clemency, in criminal cases." This, it says, would "end the abuse, which has attained monstrous dimensions, of appellate courts granting practical pardons on tortured technicalities."

AGRICULTURAL INDEPENDENCE.

ACCORDING to the Secretary of Agriculture, the United States, which now imports $420,000,000 worth of agricultural products a year, may soon grow all that its people consume and so cease to be dependent upon other countries for food. Secretary Wilson said to the Washington correspondent of the New York *Sun* a few days ago:

"There is no doubt that this country, within a few months, will be in a position to ignore every other nation on the globe in the matter of food products. We will produce within our own domain everything that goes upon our table and upon our backs. We will then be, commercially and industrially, almost independent of the other nations of the world. Hence any trade combination which may be effected against us will count for nothing. Whenever we get ready we can come pretty near starving any other nation. Therefore, an effective combination against us will be an impossibility."

Some who are familiar with the figures of our large wheat, corn, and cotton crops, and our large production of meats, may be surprised to learn that we are at all seriously dependent even now upon any foreign country in an agricultural way. We are dependent upon the foreign market, however, for most of our sugar, which has come to be a necessity of modern life. The Secretary says on this point:

"The principal product purchased is sugar, which comprises nearly one-fourth of the total of products imported. The department in the past has been making experiments to ascertain in just what sections of the country sugar can be raised to such an advantage as to obviate the necessity of going to foreign markets to complete our supply. We want to raise beets, as therein lies the principal source of the sugar product. Within the United States there will be over forty beet-sugar factories in operation by next fall. They will be situated in almost every State along the northern border from New York to California. I believe that within a few years we will produce all the sugar we require, and we will then be in position to ignore the foreign product. Our experiments have shown that the sugar produced from our quality of beet is much richer than that manufactured in foreign countries. Our product, therefore, will be much more desirable. When this result shall be attained the Sugar Trust will, in my opinion, vanish, for the reason that the trust refines imported brown sugar, while all the American factories will fin-

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ish the product and place it in entire readiness for sale on the markets."

Other products that we now buy abroad are tea, coffee, rice, rubber, macaroni wheats, spices, and the finer grades of cotton. All these products the Secretary hopes to see supplied soon from our own soil. "We are now succeeding admirably in the production of tea in the United States," he says, and "it is only a question of a short time when we will be able to raise all the tea demanded for use in this country." Our new possessions will aid greatly in the production of some of these tropical products.

The New York *Times* says:

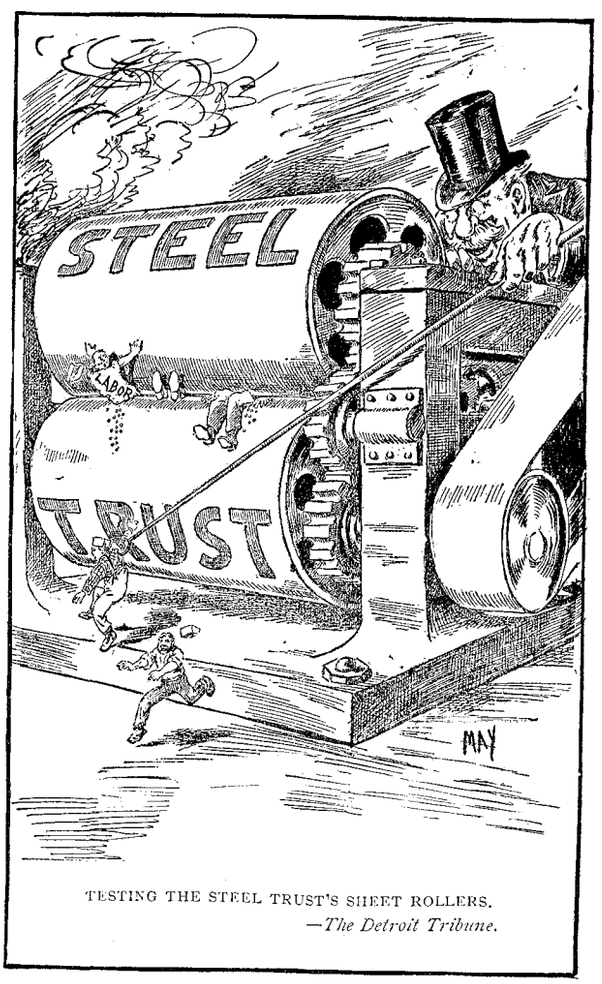
"It was the opinion of George Washington that the farmer who grew what he and his required was the happiest and most independent man on earth. It is good, too, for this nation to be independent of all sources save its own for the actual necessities of its life and activities. Its political independence is helped and assured by the possession of lands so distributed among the climates that ships may find in its own ports the various cargoes that supply its wants."

STEEL WORKERS ON STRIKE.

THE practical ending of the machinists' strike, which now involves but a few thousand men, is viewed by the press as a matter for congratulation. Both sides claim the victory. President O'Connell states that the majority of the employers have conceded the men's demands, while the secretary of the National Metal Trades Association declares that the "strike is on its last legs" because the men are returning to work "unconditionally" in most cities. Hardly was this strike settled when another, on the part of some of the employees of the new billion-dollar steel trust, was announced. It is estimated that about 35,000 men, employes of the American Sheet Steel Company and the American Steel Hoop Company, responded to the call of President T. J. Shaffer, of the Amalgamated Association of Iron, Steel, and Tin Workers, to quit work on July 1; but as it is customary to shut down the mills for a few weeks in summer, no serious dislocation of business has yet resulted, and it is believed that, in view of J. Pierpont Morgan's return from Europe, existing differences will be peaceably adjusted in the near future. The feature that is viewed with most apprehension is rather the potentiality of a strike which, in the language of the Brooklyn *Eagle*, "may develop into the greatest strike in history." Several months ago the Amalgamated Association insisted on unionizing certain mills at McKeesport, threatening a strike as an alternative, and its demands were acceded to. "It remains to be seen," remarks the Buffalo *Express*, "if the steel trust will give in under the present pressure." The same paper gives the following *résumé* of the causes of the present strike:

"It is an interesting fact that the dispute is not over an increase of wages, but simply over a continuation of last year's scale and its extension to the so-called open mills of the companies. About sixty-five per cent. of the mills in the sheet steel concern are unionized and have the wage scale prepared by the Amalgamated Association. It is the desire of the association to unionize all the mills of both companies and to make the wages uniform. By refraining from demanding an increase in wages, the association has indicated that it was satisfied with the present wages, while the willingness of the companies to agree to the same schedule for the same shops shows that there was no dissatisfaction among employers. The extension of the scale to the

Come under de old Umbrella,
Come along, pickaninnies do;
Hark to Uncle Sam a-singing,
"There's room for all of you."
From the *Express* (London).



TESTING THE STEEL TRUST'S SHEET ROLLERS.
—*The Detroit Tribune.*

TRUSTS IN CARICATURE.

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new shops would seem, so far as the public now knows of the trouble, to have been a reasonable request."

The capitalists' point of view is voiced by the New York *Commercial Advertiser*, which thinks that to allow union labor to fix the conditions of employment is a demand which could not be conceded "without utterly upsetting the balance of power between employer and employed." It continues:

"The undue ascendency of the labor union in Great Britain is acknowledged to be one of the main reasons why that country is fast losing its supremacy in trade. Yet the spirit of tyranny which governs all the dealings of the English labor organizations arose simply through the concession by the employing class of demands similar to those which are now being brought forward in this country. American employers have the British experience as a sharp spur urging them to maintain an unwavering attitude in the present cases. If they were to weaken and yield to the strikers on the principal issue, it would be one of the most serious blows to American industry that could possibly be conceived."

As striking evidence of the present prosperity of the steel trust comes the announcement of a full dividend at the annual rate of seven per cent. on the preferred stock and four per cent. on the common stock of this corporation. "But for the uncertainties of the labor situation," observes the New York *Mail and Express*, "it may be that a higher dividend would have been justified."

THE SHIRT-WAIST FOR MEN, AGAIN.

WITH the advent of hot weather, reports begin to come in from various parts of the country telling of the preliminary skirmishes that the shirt-waist for men is making in its fight for public recognition. Its appearance last summer was too late

"WHAT A RELIEF TO GET INTO THIS NEW SHIRT WAIST!"
—*The St. Louis Republic.*

in the season for a conclusive struggle between its friends and foes; but this year it is on the scene early. The progress of the battle is reported and commented upon as follows by the New York *Tribune:*

"The shirt-waist problem, which began about a year ago in private discussion, has passed that stage and has now been taken up by official bodies in various parts of the country. In individual cases the matter has been fairly traversed in argument, and has gone forward into execution. More and more coatless men are to be seen day by day, and certainly it can not be maintained that they are all callow youth or men readily convicted of a desire to look like women. Among the official bodies which have taken up the shirt-waist problem associations of letter-carriers have been prominent. The battle has been waged in the ranks of the postmen with considerable fierceness. There has certainly been a great reluctance to adopt the shirt-waist on the part of many of the carriers, and in several instances there have been efforts at compromise. In Washington, D. C., for instance, some one devised a peculiar sort of garment which is said to resemble a shirt-waist in front and a coat behind. Permission to wear this garment was secured from the postal authorities, and it was adopted by some, tho not by any means a majority, of the carriers of that city.

"The question came up before the letter-carriers of New Haven recently, and there a suggestion was made which ought to solve the whole difficulty. Everybody agrees that every man ought to keep as cool as possible during the heated term. If he does not he will be cross to his wife and children, besides suffering other lesser evils. Everybody agrees, also, that no coat was ever devised which was really cool enough for midsummer. The disagreement comes when it is proposed that men adopt the shirt-waist, by name and association a feminine garment. The feeling was well expressed by one of the New Haven carriers, who said: 'What do they want to rig us out with shirt-waists for? Do they think we are a lot of women? Some of the men who favor shirt-waists will one of these days be calling for hoopskirts for the carriers. Give us the blouse, a man's garment.'

"Now, here is the germ of a great thought. 'Give us the blouse, a man's garment.' A blouse, according to the dictionary, is a loose upper garment worn by men in place of a coat. Certainly give us the blouse, or, in other words, call it a blouse, and don't, for pity's sake, call it a shirt-waist. The garment will be just the same, and the resultant coolness will be just as delightful, but the stigma of aping the women will be forever removed. Sometimes there is a good deal in a name. By all means give us the blouse."

EFFECTS OF FREE TRADE WITH PORTO RICO.

NOW that free trade betweeen Porto Rico and the States is in sight, it becomes of interest to inquire just what effect this change will have upon the industries of the island and of this country. Charles M. Pepper, who has spent many months in the Antilles as correspondent of the Washington *Star* and other American papers, and who is considered an authority on conditions there, says on this point in an article in the New York *Commercial Advertiser:*

"A healthy impetus will be given to the agricultural resources of the island. The 15 per cent. that is now collected on sugar and other products which must look almost exclusively to the United States for their market is something of a drawback to the investment of capital. With the removal of this 15 per cent. unquestionably more sugar lands will be placed under cultivation. The amount of available cane lands in Porto Rico is not large enough at the extreme limit to menace the beet growers in the United States, yet the cultivation of every acre which is available for cane will be a great boon to the overcrowded inhabitants of the island.

"Tobacco also will receive some stimulus, but I never could find enough uncultivated tobacco land in Porto Rico to see wherein its extension would benefit a large number of the people.

"Citrus fruits will be benefited by tariff equality with the products of the United States. While orange-growing has not yet become an extensive industry, all the reports from those who have gone into it since the American occupation are encouraging.

"Coffee, of course, is not affected by the tariff, yet there are many small capitalists who are inclined to coffee-raising if they can vary it with other business, such as fruit-growing.

"Aside from the purely agricultural resources there are some minor industries which are capable of slight development and which may receive an impetus from the removal of all tariff duties. The native phosphates are yet a commercial problem, but the salt marshes which have been worked in a small way appear to be capable of greater production. Quite lately it has been re-

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ported that one of the big salt combinations included Porto Rico in the sphere of its future operations.

"Whatever the complete result of the meeting of the legislature on July 4, everybody in the United States will find satisfaction in the renewed good feeling which will be demonstrated toward this country. The sentiment now is akin to that which prevailed when General Miles planted the American flag there. It is in striking contrast to the feeling of a year ago, which was not entirely without reason, that the United States, for selfish purposes, was proposing to discriminate against the little island, or at least to experiment on it without regard to its own good."

Duties amounting to 15 per cent. of the Dingley tariff rates have been collected since May 1 of last year on goods entering the United States from Porto Rico, or Porto Rico from the United States. The Foraker law, which fixed this tariff, also provided, however, that when the internal revenue of the island should be sufficient to pay the expenses of administration, trade with the mainland should become free. That point has now been reached. On the Fourth of July the Porto Rican legislature passed a resolution notifying the President that the island can now pay its own way, and asking him to issue a proclamation of free trade on July 25, the anniversary of the appearance of the American flag on the island. The President made it known at the Cabinet meeting on Friday of last week that he will issue the proclamation as requested.

Says the Philadelphia *Press* (Rep.):

"Porto Rico has decided that it can get along now without the revenue raised from the limited application of the tariff, which consists of 15 per cent. of the Dingley rates of duty, hence the President will soon issue his proclamation abolishing the tariff. It has been of immense advantage to Porto Rico, which has had the entire benefit of the duties collected in this country as well as on the island. Despite that fact all the duties to be refunded, under the Supreme Court decision, will come out of the United States Treasury. Never were a people treated so generously as have been those of Porto Rico by the United States, and never was a law so outrageously misrepresented as was this 15-per-cent. tariff law by the shameless opponents of the Administration."

Unprecedented Gifts to Colleges.—"Never in the history of American colleges," observes the Chicago *Record-Herald*, "have they experienced such a shower of benefactions as in the month that has just closed"; and it goes on to prove its statement by giving the following list of the benefactions announced at the recent commencements:

Washington University, St. Louis	$5,000,000
Brown	2,000,000
Yale	1,667,000
Harvard	1,462,075
Syracuse University	533,000
Beloit	350,000
Princeton	320,000
Cornell	310,090
Columbia	231,507
Milliken University	150,000
Vassar	120,000
Smith College	101,000
Teachers' College	100,000
Williams	80,000
Kenyon College	50,000
University of Illinois	50,000
Fargo College	50,000
Whitman College, Washington	50,000
McKendree College, Lebanon, Ill	50,000
Lafayette	30,000
Bethany College, Lindsborg, Kans	25,000
Fairmount College, Wichita, Kans	25,000
Drury College, Springfield, Mo	25,000
Tuskegee	25,000
Middlebury	12,500
Total	$12,817,082

The Boston *Transcript* says: "Socially and politically, anything that aids education helps to solve the great problem of keeping a democracy democratic, which is always present in a community in which final authority rests on the masses. Anything that helps to keep the diffusion of knowledge among the people continuous, unbroken, abundant, helps to perpetuate the republic. These gifts will go to organize no other aristocracy than that of intellect and worth that is essential to the well-being of a democracy."

FOURTH OF JULY CASUALTIES.

AN unusually small number of accidents marked the celebration of Independence Day last week, according to newspaper reports from various parts of the country. As the Philadelphia *Telegraph* remarked on the day after: "The accidents and incidents of the day were comparatively unexciting, and the list of killed, wounded, and missing this morning is satisfactorily brief, while the number of fires due to the careless use of explosives is correspondingly curtailed." Yet, adds the Boston *Advertiser*, the list of casualties "is anything but inspiring"; and

YOUNG AMERICA: "I wonder what there is about me that makes the old Indian grin like that." —*The Minneapolis Tribune.*

it asks: "Is Young America always to be taught that the goddess of liberty is a grotesque Carrie Nation?" The Chicago *Tribune*, which collects, every year, the statistics of the killed and injured and of the fires caused by the celebration, reports:

"The number actually killed is less than last year, being 19 against 30 then, but the number of injured is considerably larger, the figures being 1,611 against 1,325.

"The real list of fatalities will, however, not be known until the number of deaths resulting from lockjaw caused by toy-pistol wounds comes in.

"Last year in Chicago there were no deaths reported on July 5 from toy pistols, but before the month was out twenty-five had died from the resulting lockjaw, and the remainder of the country sent in equally fatal records. . . . . .

"The loss by fire resulting from the careless use of fireworks or their premature explosion was less than in previous years, the fires as a rule being small ones and the damage light. In the entire country from reports received last night it amounted to but little over $60,000."

In Chicago the health department tried to suppress the sale and use of the toy pistol, which had caused twenty-five deaths from toy-pistol lockjaw after the previous Fourth, but the effort was not very successful. The New York *Tribune* declares that these pistols are "deadly weapons," and says that "there is no good reason why the sale of them should not be broken up altogether." The Chicago *Record-Herald* says:

"For a thorough protection against the day's tragedies, however, nothing will suffice but a general change in the character of its observance. That observance has become a great national nuisance which abounds in menaces to life and limb. The toy pistol is but one of its many murderous instruments and its supreme aim is noise. Cheap noise-makers have multiplied much more rapidly than beautiful fireworks, and will continue so to multiply unless the demand for them is stopped by an attempt to make the celebration rational and worthy of the great event which it commemorates."

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THE ETHICS OF LOOT.

SOME stir has been caused by what the New York *Sun* calls "a cynical and flippant article" by Rev. Gilbert Reid, defending the looting done by the soldiers and missionaries in China in the trying days following the relief of the legations in Peking. Mr. Reid is himself a missionary and was in the Peking siege. He was formerly under the Presbyterian Board, but separated from it five or six years ago, owing to some disagreement in matters of policy, and is now acting independently. He will be remembered as the author of a letter that appeared in *The North China Herald* last March, in which he said: "Now and then I branched out to loot from those who were our enemies, and I only regret I didn't have more time to loot from such despicable wretches, instead of leaving so much to others, including not a few loot critics. If, however, those from whom I have looted want their things back, let them meet me face to face and I will 'take the matter into consideration.'" The New York *Evening Post* says of his present article (which appears in the July *Forum*) that it "is called 'The Ethics of Loot,' but it turns out on reading to be much loot and no ethics"; and the Memphis *Commercial Appeal* remarks similarly:

"To our bewildered understanding it would seem that he might as well discuss the ethics of burglary, grand larceny, arson, or murder. Such a discussion might well engage the attention of a Jesse James, a Sam Bass, or Old Man Bender, but to find a minister of the Gospel coolly and candidly justifying the plunder of the Chinese is one of the most amazing spectacles in the memory of the oldest inhabitant. . . . Dr. Reid has thus made the severest possible arraignment of Christianity, as exemplified in China. If a man who writes like this is a Christian, then Jesus Christ was something else. The Christian churches owe it to themselves not only to repudiate this creed of sanctified grand larceny, but to expel the Rev. Reid from communication with any Christian body."

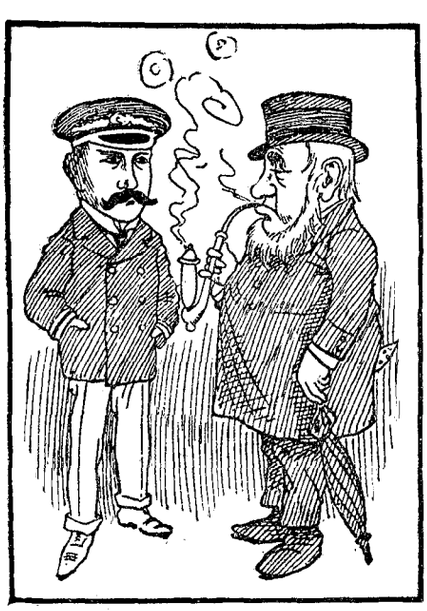
Coming now to Mr. Reid's article, he says: "Loot means spoils of war. If there has been no war, looting may be set down as wrong. If wrong there has been, it has been in making war, whether by the Chinese imperial Government or by the combined troops of Europe, America, and Asia, and not in the incidental result of the collection of spoils." Property was taken in two ways. Houses were occupied, food and valuables were seized. The first, thinks Mr. Reid, is not strictly looting. But as to the other:

"A clear case of looting is the taking of grain, rice, fodder, fuel, and clothing from deserted houses and shops. If the task of avoiding famine during the siege was a difficult one, it was almost as difficult to get anything to eat during the first few days after the siege. The obtaining of supplies could not be delayed, unless theory required that those saved during the siege should die of starvation afterward. As there were no shops open to trade—an outcome of the imperial support of the Boxer rising—there was no payment to be made, and in many cases no one to take a payment. Learned divines trained in the theology of Calvin and Arminius could recall no teaching applicable to these new conditions, and unhesitatingly proceeded to take food wherever found. The kind Dowager-Empress forgot to make arrangements for our wants during the siege and after; but during each period we adapted ourselves to circumstances, and got along.

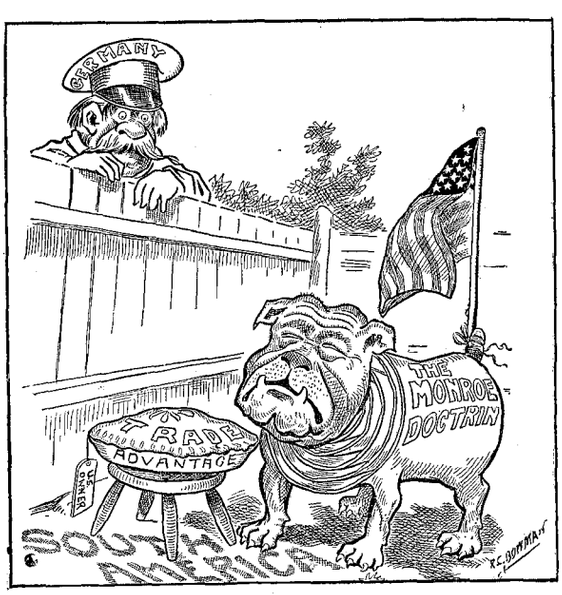
"Owing to the fact that two of the missions, both connected with the American Board, succeeded in occupying the palaces of two princes, there arose an opportunity—the only one of a lifetime—to put up for sale looted goods. It is this affair that has made the stir. One prince was of the number of the eight hereditary princes, among whom Prince Chuang was the most notorious; and it seemed to be taken for granted that none of these should be spared, or that they at least should suffer before the common people. The other prince was a Mongol, who lived adjoining the destroyed premises of the American Board, and whose palace had been turned into Boxer headquarters. Within a day after the siege was raised, Rev. Dr. Ament boldly dashed into the palace and took possession. With the approval of the foreign authorities the property within was confiscated; 'shop' was open; generals, members of the *corps diplomatique*, and those too conscientious to loot came to buy at moderate prices the looted goods; and the proceeds formed part of a fund to indemnify the native Christians. Several who hurried to buy the loot hurried away to 'write the missionary up.' To confiscate the property of those who were enemies in war may be theoretically wrong, but precedent establishes the right.

"A somewhat similar mode of looting was that of entering houses other than those occupied, and taking the best that could be found. Old residents of Peking not only knew where the wealth was, but generally distinguished between the Chinaman who was a friend and him who was a foe. For the former they sought protection; from the latter, loot. Personally, I regret that the guilty suffered so little at my own hands, tho others, Chinese as well as foreigners, spared nothing when the attack once began. In fact, for the first four days, looting was all the fad. The troops of the different nationalities secured their rest through 'change of occupation.' To them the question was not so much which Chinaman was the worst, but which house was the richest. There was hardly a house or shop that was not entered by some one. . . . For those who have known the facts and have passed through a war of awful memory, the matter of loot is only one of high ethics."

Practically all the newspapers that comment on Mr. Reid's article condemn its tone of sympathy with looting. The Boston *Transcript* observes that "the kind of ethics exemplified by such proceedings will not improve the civilization of any people," and it goes on to say:



KRUGER (to Mr. Lawson): "It seems to me that you're having as much trouble to get your *Independence* recognized as I am to get ours!"
—*The London Express.*



Does Germany recognize the Monroe Doctrine?
Oh, yes; Germany recognizes the Monroe Doctrine.
Why does Germany recognize the Monroe Doctrine?
Oh, just coz.
—*The Minneapolis Tribune.*

CURRENT CARTOONS.

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"They who forget the commandments, who ignore the rights of property, who do not even live up to the negative standard of morality of the Old Testament must impress the heathen mind as indeed strange emissaries of light. Christianity can never conquer the East so long as it is represented there by persons whose conduct is liable to lapse even under the worst conditions into travesties of the principles of the religion which they profess."

INDUSTRIAL POSSIBILITIES OF THE SOUTH.

OBSERVERS of the tremendous growth of material wealth in the United States during the last few decades are having their attention drawn in these days to the South, where the rapid advance of prosperity presents a number of uncommonly interesting features. Similar "boom" periods in the Middle West, the Trans-Mississippi region, and the Pacific slope have accompanied the opening of new regions for settlement; but in the case of the South, the "boom" is active in a section that once was as prosperous as the North, and enjoyed as much, or more, power in the politics of the nation. No new lands have been thrown open to settlement in the South, nor has there been any noticeable migration of population thither. The explanation of the phenomenon seems to be that the South is turning from agriculture to manufacturing. The Civil War reduced the South from riches to poverty, and for nearly twenty years, as long as it remained an agricultural region, it remained poor. In the last two decades, however, its iron, its coal, its oil, its cotton-mills, and its many other manufactures have worked a transformation. Mr. Richard H. Edmonds, editor of *The Manufacturers' Record* (Baltimore), said of the South in his speech before the annual convention of the North Carolina Bankers' Association in Asheville, June 21:

"In 1880 its railroad mileage was 20,612 miles; its roads were mostly short, disjointed lines, and with few exceptions badly equipped. To-day it has 53,000 miles, and its leading systems, in track, in rolling stock, and in every detail of management, compare with the best roads in the world. In percentage of increase the gain has been greater than in the rest of the country. Twenty years ago its cotton production was 5,755,000 bales, and its cotton-mills consumed 188,744 bales. Its cotton crop now averages over 10,000,000 bales, and its cotton-mills consume over 1,500,000 bales. Then it had 667,000 spindles; now it has over 6,000,000. The capital invested in its cotton-mills in 1880 was $21,000,000; to-day it is over $150,000,000. Its cotton-oil industry, then but an infant with 40 mills, having a capital of only $3,500,000, now has about 500 mills, with a capital of over $50,000,000. Then its yield of grain was 431,000,000 bushels; last year its farmers gathered 660,000,000 bushels. Then it mined 6,000,000 tons of coal; last year it mined 48,000,000 tons. Then it produced 397,000 tons of pig-iron; last year its furnaces turned out 2,600,000 tons, much of which found a market in the iron centers of Europe. Its production of phosphate rock was 190,000 tons; last year it was 1,500,000 tons. The total value of its farm products in 1880 was $571,000,000; last year its farms yielded about $1,200,000,000. In 1880 it produced 179,000 barrels of petroleum, most of which was from West Virginia; last year its oil-wells yielded 15,000,000 barrels, and now Texas alone bids fair to be able to produce within the next year or two as much oil as the present output of the United States, if not of the world. At that time the total capital which it had invested in manufacturing was $250,000,000, and the value of its manufactured products was $445,000,000. The new census will probably show that its manufacturing capital is not less than $1,000,000,000, and the value of its manufactured output considerably above $1,500,000,000. In 1880 the value of exports through Southern ports was $291,000,000; in 1900 it was $530,000,000."

Comparing these facts with the general industrial advance of the United States, Mr. Edmonds said that "it will be found that in many lines the South has made proportionately greater progress than the rest of the country. In that twenty years it has so developed its coal business that it is now producing, as already stated, more coal than the entire bituminous output of the United States in 1880. Its iron production already equals the iron output of the country as late as 1879." So much for the record of the last twenty years. As for the next twenty, Mr. Edmonds leaves us to infer that the story may be even more remarkable. He says:

"When we turn to the study of our material resources we find that no other country or no other section of any country has such a marvelous combination of wealth-creating possibilities. It has been said that in the great stretch of mountainous country which runs from Wheeling to Birmingham there is forty times as much coal as Great Britain had before she stuck the first pick in the ground. West Virginia alone has 16,000 square miles of coal, as compared with Great Britain's 12,000. We have nearly one-half of the standing timber of the United States. We hold a practical monopoly of the production of cotton, and while we furnish three-fourths of the cotton for the 100,000,000 spindles in the world, we only have 6,000,000 spindles ourselves. We have almost a monopoly of the phosphate rock, the foundation of the fertilizer business of this country and of Europe. Along our mountain range we have coal in inexhaustible supply, furnishing abundant fuel at low cost, with water-powers, great and small, almost without end. And now the Gulf and Atlantic coast have in Texas oil a fuel supply equal to the utmost demands of commerce and manufactures. With prophetic eye Commodore Maury, the great geographer of the sea, fifty years ago painted a thrilling picture of the Gulf of Mexico as the center of the world's commerce when an isthmian canal had been built, but it is possible that the fuel supply which Texas offers to us will even in advance of the canal prove almost equal to making the Gulf—so often called the Mediterranean of America—the center of a commercial and industrial activity scarcely dreamed of even by Maury.

"We have agricultural capabilities sufficient to enable us to more than duplicate the entire agricultural productions of the United States. We have an even rainfall and an unsurpassed climate in which every range of temperature from the cold of the high mountains to the soft and balmy air of the Gulf can be found. We have great rivers draining rich agricultural and mineral regions. We have phosphate rock, copper, zinc, marble, granite, and the finer minerals of every variety. Upon this favored land of ours all of these blessings have been poured by the Creator with an unsparing hand. What we shall accomplish under such circumstances depends upon ourselves."

TOPICS IN BRIEF.

OMAR IN WALL STREET:

Myself when young did foolishly suppose
That something out of nothing sometimes grows:
They water stock and softly say "Come on,"
And he gets soaked who monkeys with the hose.

Alike for him who is to-day a bear
And him who plays the bull there is the snare,
Or soon or late both take their little wads
Down in the hungry pit and leave them there.

—*The Chicago Record-Herald.*

THE Larcenylature of Pennsylvania has adjourned.—*The Memphis Commercial-Appeal.*

THE great trouble with a third party is that it always remains third.—*The Detroit News.*

CAN it be possible that they have run out of dictators in the Philippines?—*The Chicago News.*

EMPEROR MCKINLEY has discarded his coat of mail for the summer months and is wearing a straw crown.—*The Washington Post.*

THE Democratic Party is undecided whether to take as its issue for 1904 imperialism, which was settled last year, or free trade, which was settled four years before.—*The Kansas City Journal.*

GENERAL WALDERSEE is to have an ovation when he returns to Germany similar to that which signalized his departure. The way for the general to get the most satisfaction out of his Chinese experience will be to remember both ends and forget the middle.—*The Washington Star.*

AS the pote says: "Opporchunity knocks at ivry man's dure wanst." On some men's dures it hammers till it breaks down th' dure, an' thin it goes in an' wakes him up if he's asleep, an' iver aftherward it wurrucks f'r him as a night watchman. On other men's dures it knocks and runs away, an' on th' dures iv some men it knocks, an' whin they come out it hits them over th' head with an ax.—*Mr. Dooley.*

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LETTERS AND ART.

COLLEGE EDUCATION AS A TRAINING FOR LIFE.

THE antagonistic views held by many as to the practical value of a college education have lately been prominently exemplified in the case of Mr. Charles M. Schwab, president of the new steel trust, who counsels boys who aim at success in business to avoid the colleges, and Mr. Andrew Carnegie, who values colleges so highly that he has recently startled the world by his great gift to the Scottish universities. Neither of these is a college man. From the standpoint of the latter, Mr. Gilmer Speed, the well-known American writer and a grand-nephew of John Keats, treats the subject at some length in *Ainsley's Magazine* (June). After referring to the fact that of the twenty-four men who have reached the office of President of the United States, fifteen were college men and only three without what may be called academic training, while all of the non-graduates save two were members of a learned profession, he continues:

"Suppose we leave this field of speculation, which leads back to the beginning of our national life, and confine ourselves to the present. In the present Cabinet of President McKinley there are eight members. Six of these are college men; one, himself a non-graduate, was a professor in a college when he entered the Cabinet. The remaining eighth man finished his education at an academy which likely as not ranked in scholarship with many of the colleges that confer degrees in all the dignity of a Latin text that many a recipient would be stumped to put into literal English. The administration of Mr. McKinley, himself not a college man, tho the graduate of a law school, is mainly conducted by men of college training. There is probably no man in the country, not a crank, who will say it is any the worse for being so. At the other end of Pennsylvania Avenue, where the legislative and judicial coordinate branches of the Government do business, let us see what is the collegiate condition of the judges and legislators. The judges are as follows, with the college of each opposite his name:

Chief Justice	Fuller	Bowdoin.
Mr.	Harlan	Center.
"	Gray	Harvard.
"	Brewer	Yale.
"	Brown	Yale.
"	Shiras	Yale.
"	White	Georgetown.
"	Peckham	Albany Academy.
"	McKenna	Bonica Collegiate Institute.

"Here we see that the members of our highest court do not rank any higher as college men than the members of the Cabinet, though they are appointed and confirmed to office in large measure by reason of their great and sound information in a branch of learning that has been called the sum of all knowledge. Indeed, the magazine editors of the country, and the newspaper editors of New York City, as will presently be seen, in proportion have had greater early scholastic advantages. The Supreme Court justices, however, presumably on account of the nature of their work, are hard students all their lives, and some men comparatively illiterate in the beginning of their career on this exalted bench have become ripe scholars long before the end of their service. Judges, however, have better opportunities for self-improvement than almost any other men in active life. . . . .

"It has been difficult to determine exactly the collegiate status of the members of Congress. As well as I could make it out, it stands thus: Out of 86 members of the Senate, 44 are college men; out of 360 members of the House of Representatives 168 were graduated from college. . . . I confess that I was surprised at the showing, and I do not hesitate to say to the youth who would go to Congress that he will further his chances enormously if he will go through college and bear a proud sheepskin to his home, even tho he never be able to read its Latin text.

"I suspect that in the professions of medicine and law the proportion of college men who reach distinction and high earning capacity is higher than in the higher fields of politics. In journalism, whether literary or political, the proportion of leaders who have had the advantage of college training is noteworthy. Of the eight leading New York dailies we find that seven of the editors-in-chief are college men. Of the fifteen most important monthly magazines, fourteen of the editors have been graduated from colleges. These may seem to be the higher intellectual walks in which others do not strive. Such is not the case. The others do strive, but they appear not to get up as high as the men who have had the four years at college. Recently a very useful and interesting book has been compiled, 'Who's Who in America.' This compilation was intended to include all living Americans that had done things so notable as to make it interesting for the public to know about their achievements, their personality and history. But the title is more descriptive than any elucidation of it. Now this book includes 8,602 names, and these are presumably the present men and the women of distinction in the country in all the fields of endeavor. Of these, 3,237 were graduated from colleges, 271 were graduated from West Point and Annapolis, 733 attended college but were not graduated, 693 went to academies and seminaries, and 171 to high schools. That strikes me as an enormous proportion, if we grant that to get into this book is to indicate success already achieved. There are only a trifle over 25,000 college men turned out into the fields of practical work every year, while the total sum of new workers is largely in excess of 500,000—that is, as twenty to one. Yet, when we make up the roll of persons of distinction, we find that one out of two and a third of the men of note are college-bred; while if we make the exclusion a little less rigid and include all those mentioned above as having had the advantages of college training, we shall see that more than half of the distinguished persons in the country are within the inclusions. The figures seem to me to make a very plain story so far as what we call the higher walks of life are concerned.

"As to practical affairs, it has been impossible for me to gather data anywhere nearly so comprehensive as that which I have presented. . . . I selected what seemed to me the half hundred most considerable railway companies in the country, and began a canvass of the presidents. I learned that eighteen of these were college men. That is largely in excess of the proportion of bankers, and proves, mayhap, that railroading is more intricate than cent per cent. While speaking of men of affairs there are some who loom so large that there is no indelicacy in mentioning them. The names of J. Pierpont Morgan, Andrew Carnegie, John D. Rockefeller, William Rockefeller, James J. Hill, James Stillman, Charles Schwab, and William C. Whitney are all household words, and have been ever since the consolidation of those huge industrial enterprises that almost baffle the imagination in their immensity of inclusion. Of these only one—the last named—is a college man in the sense that we ordinarily use the term. Mr. Morgan went through the Boston High School and then attended lectures at the University of Göttingen in Germany. Likely as not he is as much a college man as he would have been if he had stayed at home and gone through Harvard or Yale. And quite rightly he should be set down as such. The rest of them are not college men at all, tho Mr. Hill and Mr. Schwab each went to an academy. But Mr. Schwab, who is at the head of the largest engineering works the world has ever dreamed of, has acquired his technical knowledge mainly by his own efforts and by study in practical work, rather than in schools of theoretical instruction. The others in the list, Mr. Carnegie, the two Rockefellers, and Mr. Stillman, had but common-school advantages. . . . . .

"In this era of big things it is interesting to consider the cost of college instruction. That may enable us to make up our minds as to whether or not it pays. The grounds and buildings are appraised at $133,000,000; the productive funds at $138,000,000; the scientific apparatus at $14,000,000; the benefactions at $21,000,000, while the total income of them all is $21,000,000. That is a great sum, even greater than the $16,000,000 the poor people of the city of New York annually pay into the policy shops of the metropolis in a game in which they have no chance to win. Here is an illuminating contrast. The whole country pays $21,000,000 annually for its highest education; the metropolitan city alone puts $16,000,000 yearly in a game that only preys on the ignorant. I fancy no college man ever played policy except in the pursuit of knowledge and by way of experiment. When ignorance is so costly, higher education can not be very dear at twice what is now spent on it."

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BROWNING'S PROFOUNDEST POEM.

A UNIQUE dictum has just been pronounced by Mr. Thomas Wentworth Higginson. In a recent article he pronounces Browning's short and not very widely read poem, "Childe Roland to the Dark Tower came," to be among the greatest of imaginative works, and "Browning's profoundest attempt to touch the mystery of life." In *Poet-Lore* (April-May-June), he writes:

"'Childe Roland' ranks with the great imaginative works, with 'Christabel' and 'The Ancient Mariner,' and so unspeakably above Poe's 'Raven' that one is surprised to have heard it mentioned in the comparison; but the poet himself has left us no key to it outside of his own lines. And the criticism of others stops before it, mainly because of its supreme excellence. We see on reflection that there is really a Dark Tower in every thoughtful person's life, and that consequently the tower differs for each person. The power symbolizes the supreme aim of one's life at any moment,—something which may be a secret to one's next-door neighbor, to one's husband, wife, or children, and, very likely, to oneself, since we are as often guided by unconscious temperament as by deliberate purpose. At least, the tower stands for some controlling action to which all events and purposes have led up,—some experience never, perhaps, to be estimated at its full value until the leisure of the future life,—if that be leisure, which I doubt, at least for New England souls. Nor are we ever sure that heaven will afford us on a larger scale the delights of mutual investigation, altho I once heard my eloquent cousin, William Henry Channing, predict that we should spend much of eternity in unraveling the strange secrets of one another's lives. Alas! it is doubtful whether we shall ever unravel even those of our own.

"The poet Keats in classifying nature places at the head 'things real, as sun, moon, and passages of Shakespeare,' thus placing all else in a secondary and subordinate position. For Browning the tower of 'Childe Roland' was a thing as real, as clearly to be dealt with, as little to be evaded, as a moonrise or an earthquake. It was a fact in the universe. You observe that he takes Edgar's first line by itself, and attributes the 'Fie, foh, and fum' to the wandering mind. This gives a key to the whole situation. Childe Roland's quest symbolizes the whole struggle and achievement of man. As to the details, every man interprets the tower for himself, every man has his own definition: no two persons can have the same tower. The visible materials of the picture are, after all, not so very remarkable. As our associate, Mr. Latimer, has said, 'There is nothing in it that does not belong to our New England scenery,'—not an item except the tower itself; and that is the most real thing about it, precisely because we can not see it, except in imagination. As another of our associate members, Mrs. Marean, has said: 'This is a poem in which every reader may legitimately find his own meaning, just as he may in any other tale of a quest; but its descriptive power is of an order not dependent on the significance of the Round Tower at which it leaves us.'

"The 'Childe Roland' poem is simply Browning's profoundest attempt to touch the mystery of life. The Dark Tower stands for the supreme secret of each man's existence: we follow up streams, tread mountains, and reach only this at last. Friends and foes help to guide us to it; but we must go alone. The last finger extended may even be that of a malicious enemy. We may so shrink from it that the sky looks dark, the whole surroundings repulsive. All our early memories come back upon us, veiled in a shadowy mist; yet we go forward. This is the poem. The critics exhaust their variety of conjecture to show what it all means. Dr. Furnivall states that he asked Browning three times whether the poem was an allegory, and that Browning had said each time that it was simply dramatic—as if any human being could tell where 'dramatic' ends and 'allegory' begins! Given what is dramatic enough, and every human being may draw its own allegory from it. Mr. Kirkman and Mr. Sears Cook think the tower means death; Mrs. R. Gratz Allen interprets the moral as lying in sin and punishment; Mrs. Orr and Mrs. Drewry find that it stands for life and truth; Prof. Arlo Bates 'can think of nothing more heroic, more noble, more inspiring,' than the whole poem. As I said, every man finds in it his own tower; and, the more towers suggested, the greater tribute to the spell, as woven by Browning. Life's supreme mystery,—that is the Dark Tower. It is the scene of each man's problem, the point to which all the paths of his life for the time converge, the concentration of the soul upon its own crisis, its own conflict. It is rarely that any one else knows precisely what his neighbor's Dark Tower is. Even the time of his approach to it is very likely unknown to his dearest friend. In a long life, or one long in emotion, if not in years, he may even pass through several such towers in succession: he never forgets how he felt when he approached them; but, strange to say, he forgets his exit from them. When he passed through one and has turned round, the Dark Tower has disappeared: even Browning provides no outlet from it; but, fortunately, life does very often, and we emerge. Browning's hero naturally sees for the moment in imagination all previous adventurers as lost. Yet each may, without his knowing it, have lived through the day, and conquered his tower by facing it; and each commonplace friend by his side, did he but know it, may have survived a greater peril than his own.

"I know of nothing in literature outside of Browning which is pitched upon the same key with his poem or carries us a step into the same world."

MR. FREDERIC HARRISON'S IMPRESSION OF LITERARY AND ARTISTIC AMERICA.

"VAST expansion, collective force, inexhaustible energy"—these are the impressions made on Mr. Frederic Harrison by the physical and commercial characteristics of the United States during his recent trip to this country. Unlike most British travelers, he found very much in America to commend in the realm of art and general culture; and on the whole a more friendly appreciation of this country by a foreign visitor has not appeared in several years than is to be found in his recent article. Its value is by no means lessened by the fact that it is combined with some discriminating criticism. After giving what may almost be termed an enthusiastic survey of the material and political development of America, Mr. Harrison turns to the intellectual and social side. Writing in *The Nineteenth Century and After* (June) he says:

"Of course, for the American citizen and the thoughtful visitor, the real problem is whether this vast prosperity, this boundless future of theirs, rests upon an equal expansion in the social, intellectual, and moral sphere. They would be bold critics who should maintain it, and few thinking men in the United States do so without qualifications and misgivings. As to the universal diffusion of education, the energy which is thrown into it, and the wealth lavished on it from sources public and private, no doubt can exist. Universities, richly endowed, exist by scores, colleges by many hundreds, in every part of the Union. Art schools, training colleges, technical schools, laboratories, polytechnics, and libraries are met with in every thriving town. The impression left on my mind is that the whole educational machinery must be at least tenfold that of the United Kingdom. That open to women must be at least twentyfold greater than with us, and it is rapidly advancing to meet that of men, both in numbers and in quality. Nor can I resist the impression that the education in all grades is less perfunctory, amateurish, and casual than is too often our own experience at home. The libraries, laboratories, museums, and gymnasia of the best universities and colleges are models of equipment and organization. The 'pious founder' has long died out in Europe. He is alive in America, and seems to possess some magic source of inexhaustible munificence.

"Libraries, of course, are not *learning;* museums and laboratories are not *knowledge;* much less is an enormous reading public *literature.* And, however much libraries may be crowded with readers, however spacious and lavish are the mountings of technical schools, and tho seventy millions of articulate men and women can pass the seventh standard of a board school, the question of the fruit of all this remains to be answered. The passing visitor to the United States forms his own impression as to the bulk and the diffusion of the *instruments* of education; but

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he is in no better position than any one else to measure the *product*. The sight of such a vast apparatus of education, such demand for education, and that emphatically by both sexes, must create a profound impression. The Cooper Institute of New York, one of the earliest of these popular endowments, still managed and developed by three generations of the same family from its venerable founder, the Jeremy Bentham of New York, is a typical example of a people's palace where science, art, and literature are offered absolutely free to all comers. But what is the result? Few Americans pretend that, with all the immense diffusion of elementary knowledge of science in the United States, the higher science is quite abreast of that of Europe. Of scholarship, in the technical sense of the word, in spite of the vast numbers of 'graduates,' the same thing may be said. And no one pretends that American literature rivals that of France in its finer forms—or indeed that of England.

"The reason for this is not obscure, and it is hardly covered by the ordinary suggestion that the American people are absorbed in the pursuit of gain and material improvement. However much this may react on the intellectual world, the numbers of the American people are so great that numerically, if not proportionately, those who are devoted to science, art, and literature are at least as many as they are in England. The vast development of material interests is rather a stimulus to the pursuit of science than a hindrance, as the vast multiplication of books is a stimulus to authorship. But why suppose that a general interest in practical science conduces to high scientific culture, or that millions of readers tend to foster a pure taste in letters? The contrary result would be natural. Practical mechanics is not the same thing as scientific genius. And the wider the reading public becomes, the lower is the average of literary culture. But other things combine to the same result. The absence of any capital city, any acknowledged literary center, in a country of vast area with scattered towns, the want of a large society exclusively occupied with culture and forming a world of its own, the uniformity of American life, and the little scope it gives to the refined ease and the graceful *dolce far niente* of European *beaux mondes*, all of these have something to do with a low average of original literature. The lighter American literature has little of the charm and sparkle that mark the best writing of France, because, apart from national gifts of *esprit*, American society does not lend itself to the daily practise of polished conversation. After all, it is *conversation*, the spoken thought of groups of men and women in familiar and easy intercourse, which gives the aroma of literature to written ideas. And where the arts of conversation have but a moderate scope and value, the literature will be solid but seldom brilliant.

"But all these conditions, if they tend in the same direction, are perhaps of minor importance. The essential point is that literature of a high order is the product of long tradition and of a definite social environment. Millions of readers do not make it, nor myriads of writers, tho they read the same books and use the same language and think the same thoughts. A distinctive literature is the typical expression of some organized society, cultivated by long use and molded on accepted standards. It would be as unreasonable to look for a formed and classical style in a young, inorganic, and fluid society, however large it may be and however voracious of printed matter, as to look in such a land for Westminster Abbeys and Windsor Castles. America will no doubt in the centuries to come produce a national literature of its own, when it has had time to create a typical society of its own and intellectual traditions of its own.

"Literature, politics, manners, and habits all bear the same impress of the dominant idea of American society—the sense of *equality*. It has its great side, its conspicuous advantages, and it has also its limitations and its weakness. It struck me that the sense of equality is far more national and universal in America than it is in France, for all the peans to equality that the French pour forth and their fierce protestations to claim it. 'Liberty, equality, and fraternity' is not inscribed on public edifices in the United States, because no American citizen—or, rather no white citizen—can conceive of anything else."

Mr. Harrison has much to say of the artistic side of American life, particularly of the architecture. He writes:

"America is making violent efforts to evolve a national architecture; but as yet it has produced little but miscellaneous imitations of European types and some wonderful constructive devices. A walk along the Broadway and Fifth Avenue of New York leaves the impression of an extraordinary medley of incongruous styles, highly ingenious adaptations, admirable artistic workmanship, triumphs of mechanics, the lavish use of splendid materials, and an architectural *pot-pourri* which almost rivals the *Rue des Nations* at the Paris Exhibition of 1900. There are some excellent copies of European buildings, such as the Giralda of Seville, Venetian palaces, châteaux from Touraine, Palladian *loggie*, and here and there a German schloss. There are some beautiful revivals of fine art, such as the thirteenth-century Gothic St. Patrick's, the Italian palaces of the Metropolitan and University clubs, the Renaissance palaces of the Vanderbilts. Facing the Central Park, each millionaire seems to have commissioned his architect to build him a mansion of any ancient style from Byzantine to the last French empire, provided only it was in contrast to the style of his neighbors. So commissioned, the artist has lavished skilful carving, singular ingenuity, and noble material in stone, marble, and mosaic. Many of these are interesting experiments and some are beautiful; but the general effect of such rampant eclecticism is rather bewildering.

"In constructive novelties the American builder is consummate. Amongst these are the Brobdingnagian piles of twenty stories, the substitution of lifts for staircases, the construction of edifices of steel, the profuse use of stone and marble as ornaments rather than as material, the multiplication of baths, heating apparatus, electric and other mechanical devices, and the intensely modern and up-to-date contrivances which put to shame the clumsy conservatism of the Old World. Nothing in Europe since the fall of old Rome and Byzantium, not even Genoa in its prime, has equaled the lavish use of magnificent marble columns, granite blocks, and ornamental stone as we see it to-day in the United States. The Illinois Trust Bank of Chicago—a vast marble palace—is, I suppose, the most sumptuous and one of the most beautiful commercial edifices in the world, and its safety-deposit vaults are among the sights of that city. The reckless use of precious marbles seems to threaten exhaustion of the quarries, but one is assured that they are ample for all demands. Why more use is not made in Europe of the magnificent marbles of America is not very obvious. But we certainly might easily adopt some of the constructive devices of their builders. Not, one trusts, the outrageous towers of Babel, in twenty or twenty-four floors and five hundred rooms, built of steel, and faced with granite as a veneer, which are seen in New York and Chicago, and hopelessly disfigure both cities. If these became general, the streets would become dark and windy cañons, and human nature would call out for their suppression. But the British architect has much to learn from modern American builders. In matters of construction, contrivance, the free use of new kinds of stone and wood, of plumbing, heating, and the minor arts of fitting, the belated European in America feels himself a Rip van Winkle, whirled into a new century and a later civilization."

The Capitol at Washington impressed Mr. Harrison as being "the most effective mass of public buildings in the world," especially when viewed at some distance, and in spite of some well-known constructive defects. "As an *effective* public edifice of a grandiose kind, I doubt if any capital city can show its equal," he continues. "This is largely due to the admirable proportions of its central dome group, which I hold to be, from the pictorial point of view, more successful than those of St. Peter's, the cathedral of Florence, Agia Sophia, St. Isaac's, the Panthéon, St. Paul's, or the new cathedral of Berlin." And Mr. Harrison has no hesitation in saying that the site of the Capitol at Washington is "the noblest in the world." "Washington, the youngest city in the world," he adds, "bids fair to become, before the twentieth century is ended, the most beautiful and certainly the most commodious. It is the only capital which has been laid out from the first entirely on modern lines, with organic unity of plan, unencumbered with any antique limitations and confusions."

For Chicago, where Mr. Harrison spent a large part of his visit, he has some very appreciative words:

"Chicago struck me as being somewhat unfairly condemned as devoted to nothing but Mammon and pork. Certainly, during

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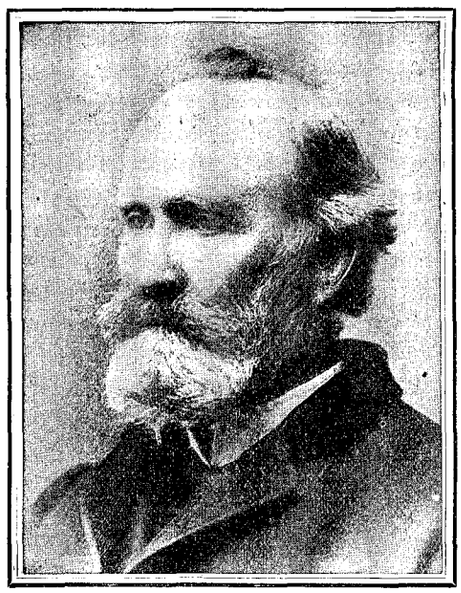
my visit, I heard of nothing but the progress of education, university endowments, people's institutes, libraries, museums, art schools, workmen's model dwellings and farms, literary culture, and scientific foundations. I saw there one of the best equipped and most vigorous art schools in America, one of the best Toynbee Hall settlements in the world, and perhaps the most rapidly developed university in existence. My friends of the Union League Club, themselves men of business proud of their city, strongly urged me to dispense with the usual visit to the grain elevators and the stockyards, where hogs and oxen are slaughtered by millions and consigned to Europe, but to spend my time in inspecting libraries, schools, and museums. No city in the world can show such enormous endowments for educational, scientific, and charitable purposes lavished within ten years, and still unlimited in supply."

A NATION OF POETS.

WHEN Confucius was laying down principles for the educational system of China—principles dominant to this day—he made no reference to the educational trinity of our forefathers, reading, writing, and arithmetic, but presented a trinity of his own: "Let poetry," he said, "be the beginning, manners the middle, and music the finish." The Chinese are accordingly a nation of poets, lyrical poets. The educated Chinaman not only celebrates all important events of his life in verse, but even the most ordinary occurrences call forth the lyric strain. When he escorts a guest, for instance, to some pretty pavilion or hillside, the ready pencil comes forth from his book and an impromptu poem is produced. All this may be somewhat artificial, writes Dr. W. A. P. Martin, president of the Imperial University, Peking, but it has its root in national sentiment; and he adds: "Of China it is true to-day as of no other nation that an apprenticeship in the art of poetry forms a leading feature in her educational system. . . . No youth who aspires to civil office or literary honors is exempted from composing verse in his trial examination. To be a tax-collector he is tested not in arithmetic but in prosody—a usage that has been in force for nearly a thousand years."



REV. DR. W. A. P. MARTIN.

Epic poetry, Dr. Martin tells us, is wholly wanting in China, and dramatic poetry, tho abundant, is very primitive. But of didactic and lyric poetry there is an enormous quantity, and the lyrical verse is of a high quality. Official proclamations are frequently thrown into the form of didactic poetry, and there is a popular encyclopedia, in forty volumes, composed entirely in verse.

Dr. Martin deals chiefly, however, with Chinese lyrical poetry and reproduces (in *The North American Review*, June) a number of charming specimens. Here are stanzas written by Kia Yi, a minister of state who was banished about 200 B.C., which are strongly suggestive of Poe's "Raven":

Betwixt moss-covered, reeking walls,
An exiled poet lay—
On his bed of straw reclining,
Half despairing, half repining—
When, athwart the window sill,
In flew a bird of omen ill,
And seemed inclined to stay.

To my book of occult learning
Suddenly I thought of turning,
All the mystery to know
Of that shameless owl or crow,
That would not go away.

"Wherever such a bird shall enter
'Tis sure some power above has sent her,"
So said the mystic book, "to show
The human dweller forth must go."
But *where*, it did not say.

Then anxiously the bird addressing,
And my ignorance confessing,
"Gentle bird, in mercy deign
The will of Fate to me explain.
Where is my future way?"

It raised its head as if 'twere seeking
To answer me by simply speaking;
Then folded up its sable wing,
Nor did it utter anything;
But breathed a "Well-a-day!"

More eloquent than any diction,
That simple sigh produced conviction;
Furnishing to me the key
Of the awful mystery
That on my spirit lay.

"Fortune's wheel is ever turning,
To human eye there's no discerning
Weal or wo in any state;
Wisdom is to bide your fate."
That is what it seemed to say
By that simple "Well-a-day."

The Sappho of China was Pan Tsi Yu, born about 18 B.C.. The best known of her poems is the following ode inscribed on a fan and presented to the Emperor:

Of fresh, new silk, all snowy white,
And round as harvest moon;
A pledge of purity and love,
A small but welcome boon.

While Summer lasts, borne in the hand,
Or folded on the breast,
'Twill gently soothe thy burning brow,
And charm thee to thy rest.

But ah! When Autumn frosts descend,
And Winter's winds blow cold,
No longer sought, no longer loved,
'Twill lie in dust and mold.

This silken fan, then, deign accept,
Sad emblem of my lot—
Caressed and fondled for an hour,
Then speedily forgot.

The culmination of Chinese lyric poetry was reached during the dynasty of Tang (620-907 A.D.). Tu Fu and Li Po were the Dryden and Pope of that age, we are told. The former had a long struggle with poverty, while the latter became early a court favorite, and after his death was adjudged "the brightest star that ever shone in the poetical firmament of China." Dr. Martin reproduces two of his poems, one of which, a drinking-song, we reprint:

ON DRINKING ALONE BY MOONLIGHT.

Here are flowers and here is wine;
But there's no friend with me to join
Hand to hand and heart to heart,
In one full bowl before we part.

Rather, then, than drink alone,
I'll make bold to ask the Moon
To condescend to lend her face
The moment and the scene to grace.

Lo! she answers and she brings
My shadow on her silver wings—
That makes three, and we shall be,
I ween, a merry company.

The modest Moon declines the cup,
My shadow promptly takes it up;
And when I dance, my shadow fleet
Keeps measure with my fleeting feet.

Altho the Moon declines to tipple,
She dances in yon shining ripple;
And when I sing, my festive song
The echoes of the Moon prolong.

Say, when shall we next meet together?
Surely not in cloudy weather,
For you, my boon companion dear,
Come only when the sky is clear.

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SLIPSHOD USE OF THE ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

MR. Alfred Ayres has been for years belaboring actors and actresses for their loose way of pronouncing common words, and he has published a number of popular little books, the latest of them entitled "Some Ill-Used Words," designed to correct the more flagrant errors in speech and writing. In *Harper's Magazine* (July) he makes a plea for more care in the use of our mother-tongue, and indicts the English-speaking people as offenders beyond the people of any other of the civilized nations. He writes:

"From observation I know that in Germany and in France, and I am told that in Spain and in Italy, a critical knowledge of one's mother-tongue is reckoned the most desirable of all the polite accomplishments. Nor do I doubt that the like is true of other continental countries—Holland, Denmark, and Sweden, for example. In Berlin, where I once was quite well acquainted, in cultured circles, during an entire evening, no matter how many present, one would not hear a word mispronounced or a sentence wrongly constructed, complicated as the German grammar is. Nor would one hear anything that savored of dialect, except a slight missounding of the *g*. All the difficult—and gloriously sonorous—vowel sounds, which never by any chance are made by the lower orders, one would hear made by every one without exception in a cultured circle in all their purity. Never a slip in syntax, never a dative, for example, where the accusative is required, an error constantly made by the less educated.

"In France, one finds the cultured quite as fastidious in their speech as are the cultured Germans. There, too, one hears no mispronouncing, and no involuntary syntactical slips. Euphony with the Frenchman is paramount, and to avoid certain verbal terminations that are ear-offending, he will sometimes employ a construction not strictly grammatical; but aside from that the cultured Frenchman is always strictly grammatical.

"How different in the most cultured English-speaking circles! True, one can not, without attracting attention, use *seen* for *saw* or *saw* for *seen*, *done* for *did*, or put two negatives in a sentence; but one can misuse the auxiliary verbs continually, misuse the tenses, use adverbs where adjectives are required, adjectives where adverbs are required, misuse the cases, use *lay* for *lie*, *since* for *ago*, *without* for *unless*, the indicative where the subjunctive is required, and so on and on, without attracting attention, unless there chances to be a stickler for purity present."

But in matters of orthoepy, Mr. Ayres thinks, the English and Americans are especially flagrant offenders. Go where one will, he says, one meets with college and seminary graduates that mispronounce at every breath. He continues:

"Within a month I have met a graduate of a New England college and a graduate of a Pennsylvania seminary that pronounced father *fother:* and daughter *dot-er*. It is quite safe to assert that fully twenty-five per cent. of our educated people pronounce the little, much-used word *very* incorrectly. Instead of the vowel's being pronounced short and up in the teeth, it is pronounced in the throat, which is very objectionable, or it is so prolonged as to make it very like long *a*. One's mispronouncing comes, of course, from one's surroundings. If a child never hears any mispronouncing, it will never mispronounce—at the least, never any of the words in common use. This being true, how desirable it is to pronounce well, since to pronounce ill is evidence, as far as it goes, that one's surroundings have been of the unlettered sort! A gross error, orthoepical or grammatical, may quickly take the nap off the handsomest suit that ever came from the tailor."

Among the specifications which Mr. Ayres brings to support his indictment are: sounding the *a* short (as in can) in pronouncing such words as basket, dance, fast, half, etc., whereas the proper sound lies between that of *a* in fat and *a* in father; sounding the *o* in such words as body, gone, on, song, as if it were an *a*; mangling final unaccented vowels in such words as peril, interim, judgment, chapel, Latin; giving the sound of *o* in nor to the same letter in the final syllable of words like pastor, castor, actor, whereas the *o* in such words is obscure and should not be heard. Of all the common errors, the hardest to correct, Mr. Ayres says, is in the sounding of *a* in such words as care, dare, swear. "The correct sound is made in the throat, the incorrect sound is nasal and is made in the roof of the mouth."

"L'AIGLON" IN ENGLAND.

ROSTAND'S latest play, in which the Napoleonic legend plays the dominant part, does not, naturally, appeal to the English playgoing public as it appealed to the French, nor even as it appealed to the American. And yet, when the critic of *Literature* (London, June 15) seeks for other plays with which to compare it, he does it the honor of choosing Shakespeare's "Hamlet" for the comparison. This critic, A. B. Walkley, writes of its recent production in London by Bernhardt as follows:

"Considered merely as a play, 'L'Aiglon' is essentially undramatic, because it lacks unity of theatrical impression, nor does it even present a series of definite and decisive actions. What unity it has is a unity of ideas; it raises the ghost of the Napoleonic legend; but, in the language of the spiritualistic *séance*, the ghost will not consent to 'materialize.' It may be said that the unity of some of Shakespeare's chronicle-plays (and 'L'Aiglon' is a chronicle-play—the 'tragicall historie' of the education, futile aspirations, and premature death of the Duke of Reichstadt) is also a unity of idea only, but then there is no chronicle-play of Shakespeare which fails, as this play fails, to present a series of definite and decisive actions. It may also be said that indecision and inaction are of the very essence of the story, which is that of a Napoleonic Hamlet, a 'Hamlet *blanc*,' as they call him. The answer is that 'Hamlet,' tragedy of irresolution tho it be at its core, does on its surface contrive to present much bustling and even violently melodramatic action. In lieu of action, M. Rostand gives us curious details, 'documentary' *bric-à-brac* and 'literary' embroidery."

Mr. Walkley remarks further that there are "two really fine imaginative moments in the play"—one the mirror scene where Metternich endeavors to show the Duke that he is his mother's child rather than his father's, and the other the scene of the imaginative reproduction of battle on the field of Wagram, when "one feels that John Bright's 'Angel of Death' has passed over the scene and 'you can almost hear the beating of his wings.'"

"Max," writing in *The Saturday Review* (London, June 15) in the tone of raillery that seems to be the vogue with dramatic critics nowadays in England, and is being imitated to a considerable extent on this side, says:

"There are they who would encore eternity. Some of these folks, I make no doubt, were at the first night of 'L'Aiglon,' and felt, when the thing ceased, that they had been spending a very happy four—five—five hundred-and-five—how many hours, by the by, *was* it? Would that I could classify myself among these happy inexhaustibles! But I can not; nor (it comforts me to believe) could the vast majority of my fellow first-nighters and of them who have seen the play since its production. You call us insular? We hang our heads, pleading in extenuation that we live on an island. Were we Frenchmen, probably we should enjoy 'L'Aiglon' very much. For this probability there are two reasons; Firstly, Frenchmen can listen with pleasure to reams of rhetoric in theaters. If the rhetoric be good in itself, they care not at all whether it be or be not dramatically to the point. Secondly, Frenchmen have an enthusiastic cult for Napoleon. Now, 'L'Aiglon' is composed chiefly of reams of excellent but irrelevant rhetoric about Napoleon, and reams of details about him. Little wonder, then, that Paris took kindly to it. But how should London follow suit? Unless it be dramatic, rhetoric, however good, bores us: such is our fallen nature."

THE new prominence of Mr. W. D. Howells in American critical literature has lately attracted attention. By the terms of his agreement with Messrs. Harpers, Mr. Howells now furnishes one article monthly for *Harper's Magazine* ("The Easy Chair"), for *The North American Review*, and for the present for *Harper's Bazar*. He thus has a unique opportunity of reaching three numerous classes of readers, and of registering his views on American literature and drama.

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SCIENCE AND INVENTION.

IS THE UNIVERSE INFINITE?

THIS question, which is a favorite with some astronomers, and which has been discussed already at various times in these columns, is taken up by Prof. T. J. J. See in an article in *The Atlantic Monthly* (July), entitled "The Limits of the Stellar Universe." Says Professor See:

"To answer this question, we must first examine the nature of the problem which science has to deal with. Our only means of exploring the heavens is the combination of the eye and the photograph with the telescope and spectroscope. The rays of light which reach us from distant regions can alone inform us what is there, and a study of the phenomena revealed by the waves of ether can alone make known to us the nature of the universe. Compared to cosmical ages, the life of the individual, and even of the race, is very short, and wholly confined to the small space traversed by the earth during a few years or a few centuries. Thus the available sources of information are limited, and the difficulty of the problem is tremendous. In spite of this impediment, much study has been given to the subject, and results of no inconsiderable interest have been reached.

"After Sir William Herschel had attempted to sound the depths of creation by his mighty telescopes, and found nothing but world on world, with no sign of an end of space, the first man to examine the problem more critically was the illustrious William Struve. The ether of the celestial spaces had been a subject of speculation from the earliest ages of science, and Struve asked the question whether this fluid might not absorb the light of stars in the most distant regions, and thus render them forever invisible to the inhabitants of the terrestrial globe. He first showed, by an investigation based upon the theory of probability, . . . that if the ether be a perfect fluid, so that no light is lost in propagation, and the universe be of infinite dimensions, the stars being scattered promiscuously throughout immensity, the face of the heavens would necessarily glow like the disk of the sun; the whole heavens would be bright like the points now occupied by the stars. As the vault of the celestial sphere is in reality comparatively dark, even in the regions occupied by the densest masses of stars, it follows either that the universe is not infinite, or that the ether is not a perfect fluid. The light of the more distant stars fails to reach us, and we thus miss the empyrean of which the poets have written.

"If now we ask which of these two alternatives is indicated, we are reduced to the following answer: In the first place, it is not probable that a fluid like the ether, which transmits waves of light and electricity with a finite velocity, is a perfect fluid; and therefore the unfathomable depths of it which fill the heavens would perhaps absorb the light of the more distant stars. Even if the universe were infinite, we could never discover this fact. Besides, we know that all space is abundantly strewn with diffused particles of gaseous or meteoric matter, cosmic dust, which here and there, agglomerated into masses, shines as nebulæ; and hence this dark matter, scattered throughout immensity, and often wholly invisible, must absorb a small part of the light of distant stars. The more distant the stars, the greater the number of dark masses in our line of vision, and hence the greater the absorption of their light. This cosmic dust alone would finally cut off our vision of objects beyond a certain finite distance. Thus the observed absence of Struve's empyrean may be explained by three hypotheses:

"(1) The universe is finite.

"(2) The universe is infinite, and the imperfectly elastic ether absorbs uniformly (that is, without producing coloration in) the light, and cuts down the magnitude of the more distant stars, so that the vault of the heavens appears comparatively dark even where the stars are densest.

"(3) The light of remote stars is obscured by dark cosmic matter diffused more or less abundantly throughout space."

Whether any of these hypotheses represents nature, and, if so, which one, we have no means of determining, Professor See tells us. It is a well-known fact, he says, that the sky in many directions is not perfectly black, but somewhat brown, as if faintly illuminated. The constellation Microscopium, in the southern heavens, offers regions which have a hazy background, while other regions, in various constellations and in the Milky Way, appear perfectly black. In view of these facts, Professor See inclines strongly to the belief that hypotheses 2 and 3 offer an adequate explanation of all known phenomena; for the elasticity of the ether does not seem to be perfect, and cosmic dust is evidently widely diffused throughout the immensity of space. He goes on to say:

"It may occur to some persons that we can not conceive of an end of space, and it is hardly likely that infinite space would exist without matter; and hence that the universe necessarily is infinite. This argument proceeds upon the supposition that we can conceive all things which exist,—an admission hardly warranted by experience. For as we can conceive of many things which do not exist, so also there may exist many things of which we can have no clear conception; as, for example, a fourth dimension to space, or a boundary to the universe.

"To make this suggestion more obvious, we shall draw on an analogy sometimes used in transcendental mathematics. The surface of a sphere or an ellipsoid has no end, and yet is finite in dimensions; and if a being be conceived as moving in the surfaces of either of these mathematical figures, it is clear that he would find no end, and yet he might start from a place and return to it by circumnavigating his universe. The space returns to itself. In like manner, tho we can not conceive of an end to our tridimensional universe, and it may have no end so far as we are concerned, it may in reality be finite, and return to itself by some process to us forever unknowable.

"Thus, while our senses conceive space to be endless, it does not follow that the universe is in reality of infinite extent; much less can the absence of an empyrean prove that the cosmos is finite, even to our experience; for this effect may be due to dust in space, or to the uniform absorption of light by the ether. In the exploration of the sidereal heavens, it is found that the more powerful the telescope, the more stars are disclosed; and hence the practical indications are that in most directions the sidereal system extends on indefinitely. But the possible uniform extinction of light due to the imperfect elasticity of the luminiferous ether, and the undoubted absorption of light by dark bodies widely diffused in space, seem to preclude forever a definite answer to the question of the bounds of creation."

NEARING THE ABSOLUTE ZERO.

THE recent solidification of hydrogen by Prof. James Dewar in London resulted in the attainment of the lowest temperature ever reached in a laboratory. How much lower is it possible to go? The facts in our possession at present indicate that there is a point at which all heat is extracted from a body, and this point has been named the "absolute zero." Dewar's feat brings us much nearer to that point than we have been able to get hitherto; but he believes that we may go nearer yet. A writer in *The Commercial Advertiser* (New York, June 20) states the facts concisely thus:

"By the 'absolute zero' is meant the lowest temperature compatible with heat—that point of temperature, in fact, at which a body would be wholly deprived of heat and at which the particles whose motion constitutes heat would be at rest. This temperature is supposed to be about −274° C., or −461° F. To be sure, the term 'heat' is here used in its scientific sense, for as we use the word in our every-day language its significance depends on the temperature of our own body. We call 'warm' everything with a temperature higher than our own, and 'cold' all those objects which have less heat than we have. In reality, however, the coldest body known to man is far from being utterly without heat. Ice, for example, has heat only in a degree so much below our own that we can scarcely imagine it to be anything but 'cold'—a term which actually implies a comparatively low degree of heat. Accordingly, the zero of our thermometers is only a conventional point marking a certain degree of heat. There seems

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to be a point, however, where heat ceases absolutely, and this point it is which is known in chemistry as the 'absolute zero.'"

The progress made in the direction of this "absolute zero," the writer goes on to say, is associated with the work of transforming a highly volatile gas like hydrogen into a liquid and from a liquid into a solid, because the process of liquefying or solidifying gases depends largely on the lowering of their temperature. To convert gaseous hydrogen, for example, into a liquid, we place a bulb of this gas in a vessel containing liquid air, whose evaporation lowers the temperature of the bulb until its contents liquefy. When we put alcohol on the palm of the hand, the evaporation of the alcohol makes our hand cold. This is because the alcohol needs heat to separate its particles and to reduce it from a liquid to a gas, and this heat is drawn from our hand. In a like manner the evaporation of the liquid air in the vessels robs the hydrogen of the bulb of a considerable quantity of its heat, lowering its temperature until it becomes a liquid, just as vapor assumes the form of water when the surrounding temperature is considerably lowered. The writer goes on to say:

"*Helium* is the name of a newly discovered chemical element which is even more volatile than hydrogen, and Professor Dewar says that by using hydrogen, in liquid or solid form, as a cooling agent, we ought to be able to liquefy this gas in the same manner as hydrogen is liquefied by means of liquid air. This would bring us to a boiling-point about four or five degrees above the absolute zero.

"Thus, even liquid helium (were the production of such a substance within our means) would not be enough to reach the 'absolute zero.' Another gas would have to be found, still more volatile than helium, in order that the liquefying of that gas, with liquid helium for a cooling agent, might bring us to the desideratum of scientific chemists."

Dr. Robert Huebner, a New York chemist, says in an interview in the same paper:

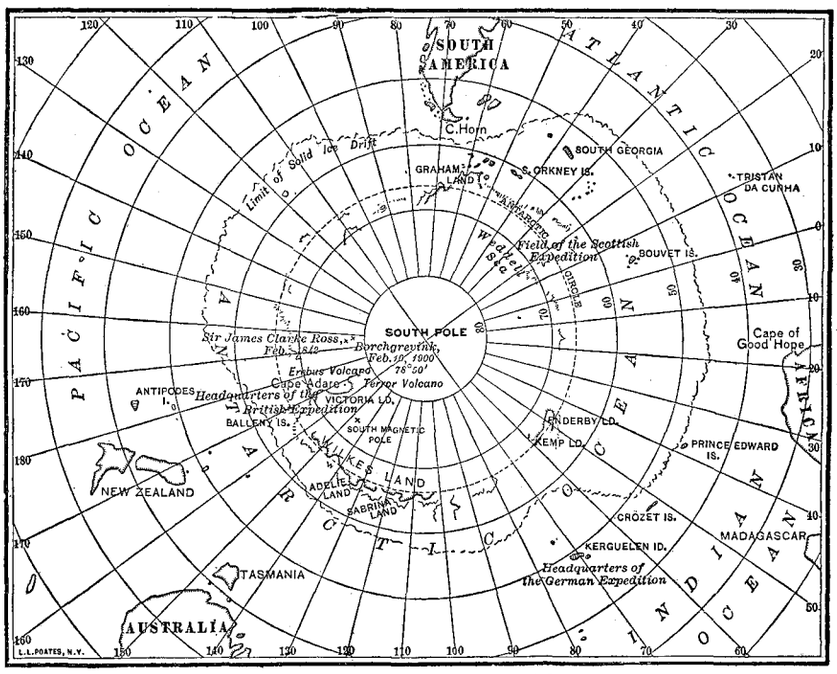
"If the whole world were at absolute zero the whole world would be dead. Life and all the forces and manifestations of life mean motion. Can you imagine existence without motion? But then why give so much latitude to one's imagination? Professor Dewar is no dreamer. He is a scientist, and he likes to have hard ground to tread upon. The nearer we get to the absolute zero the more we know of the nature of things. There is no telling what sort of chemical combinations, impossible now, would become a matter of course, should we chemists be able to reduce the temperature—not of the whole world but of some liquid at least—to its lowest limit. But it can be reduced to a powder already, and, perhaps, when we go a few degrees further we may be able to make sugar, for instance, by combining carbon, hydrogen, and oxygen in certain proportions. Oh, we might be able to do lots of things, but let us imagine as little as possible and stick to realities as much as possible."

Time-Systems of the World.—The following details regarding standard time adopted in different countries are given in *Die Reform:*

"In Germany what is called Central European time has been adopted since April 1, 1893, and it is also in use in Austria-Hungary, Bosnia, Servia, Italy, Switzerland, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway. Western European time is used in England, Holland, Belgium, Luxembourg, and Spain. France alone remains obstinate and has kept Paris time, which is standard also in Algeria and Tunis. Italy has officially adopted the division of the day into 24 hours, numbered 1 to 24, beginning at midnight. This same method has been used in Belgium since May 1, 1897, for post-offices, telegraphs, railways, and shipping. Bulgaria, Rumania, and European Turkey have Eastern European time, while Russia has kept St. Petersburg time, which is 2 hours, 1 minute, 13 seconds ahead of that of Greenwich. North America and Canada have four time-zones for railway time: Eastern (five hours behind Greenwich), Central (six hours), Mountain (seven hours), and Pacific (eight hours). In Canada these standards are official and the hours are numbered from 1 to 24. It is the same for the English West Indies. In Cape Colony the standard time for railways and telegraphs is one hour and a half ahead of Greenwich time. In Japan the official time is exactly nine hours ahead of Greenwich time. In Australia the standard times are: Western Australia (eight hours ahead of Greenwich), South Australia (nine hours), Victoria, Queensland, and Tasmania (ten hours). For New Zealand the time is eleven and a half hours ahead of Greenwich."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

THE "BOOM" IN ANTARCTIC EXPLORATION.

IT is not so many years since our almost total ignorance of the South Polar regions was justly regarded as a reproach to geographers. This has been in part removed, and indications are that we shall soon be well informed in Antarctic geography. Writing in *The American Monthly Review of Reviews* (July) on "New Phases of Polar Research," Cyrus C. Adams tells us that the most thoroughly equipped, most costly, and most scientific of all polar expeditions are about to make their way to the unknown Antarctic. He goes on to say:



NEW PHASES OF POLAR RESEARCH.

"Pioneer explorers will gather there the highest honors that are yet to reward geographical research. The largest unknown area on the globe awaits them. The diameter of the unknown region around the North Pole is only 1,500 miles, but around the South Pole it is 4,000 miles. The area which, so far as we know, has never been seen by human eye is twice as great as that of Europe.

"The most interesting of the discoveries to be made around the South Pole will be the determination of the question whether there is really a large continent at the southern apex of the world. Some of the leading authorities believe it is there, and that we are not likely to be much longer in the dark about it. Dr. John Murray, among others, has expressed the view, merely conjectural, of course, that the area of the Antarctic continent is about 4,000,000 square miles, or, in other words, as large as Europe; or a third larger than the United States, exclusive of Alaska."

Four expeditions will make south-polar explorations. The two

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largest are the German and British expeditions, which have been planning for six years. They are supported by government grants amounting to about $250,000 apiece and by private contributions of about $100,000 additional. Each has built a steamship, and they have agreed upon their distinct fields of investigation.

The German vessel, launched at Kiel on April 2, was named *Gauss*, in honor of the brilliant physicist who, in the early part of the last century, conjecturally located the south magnetic pole. The vessel will be coaled and provisioned for three years, when she starts for the remote French island of Kerguelen. From this point expeditions will be started toward the pole.

The *Discovery*, the British ship, was launched at Dundee March 21, her cost being $225,000. With five naval officers, five scientific specialists, and twenty-five men in the crew, she is bound for Victoria Land, with three years' supplies, and camp is likely to be pitched on Cape Adare. The English have never used dogs to any large extent, and only twenty of them will be taken on the vessel.

There are also two smaller expeditions; one sent out by the Scotch, who will occupy the region known as Weddell Sea, where it will endeavor to find and explore the coasts of that side of the hypothetical continent, and another under the command of Dr. Otto Nordenskjöld, a nephew of the distinguished Arctic explorer. It is said that Dr. Nordenskjöld will endeavor to establish a station on the east side of Graham Land, and try to ascertain whether that large region is an island or merely a promontory of the continental mass. Mr. Adams goes on to say, in conclusion:

"The results are likely to be almost wholly of scientific interest. Even if large lands are found, they have probably no commercial value. No coal or other minerals have been discovered; if they exist, they are perhaps buried too deep under snow and ice to be ever available. Antarctic seals and whales have had economic importance, but the useful varieties seem to have become practically extinct. Whaling, resumed within a few years past, had no results that encouraged further effort. There is little doubt that better knowledge of Antarctic meteorology will be of distinct advantage to navigation along the most southern routes around the world, and this may be the only 'practical' issue to be served.

"The scientific basis for Antarctic exploration is, however, too substantial to need any bolstering. Physicists tell us that south of 40° S. latitude there is a gap 'in our knowledge of the elements required for the complete expression of the facts of terrestrial magnetism.' Scientific men like Dr. Neumayer, Sir John Murray, and many others say that 'until we have a complete and continued series of observations in the Antarctic area, the meteorology of the world can not be understood.' It is to find new lands and study the problems of biology, geology, and many other phenomena to be observed in this vast area that four expeditions are to visit it. The money they cost will be well spent if they may add something to our knowledge of the world we live in."

Is Platinum Giving Out?—The scarcity of platinum is said to be the cause of some concern among the electrical manufacturers of the country. For about five years the price of this valuable metal has steadily risen, until to-day it is listed at a higher price than ever since its discovery, and every indication points to still higher prices. Says *The Western Electrician:*

"Platinum is now quoted at about $36 an ounce, about twice the quotation of gold, while five years ago it sold as low as $5 an ounce. Since the flooding of the platinum mines in the Transvaal, which occurred after the breaking out of the Boer war, manufacturers have had to rely on Siberia for their supply of the valuable metal. Some little hope was held out that platinum would be found in Alaska and other northern mining countries, but no such discoveries have been made. Platinum is used in the manufacture of incandescent lamps and for many electrical and physical appliances, as well as in medicine and for the manufacture of crucibles where high temperatures are required. A comparatively recent demand for the metal has come from its use in photography. The platinum-finished photographs have been very popular, and the use of platinum for this purpose has drawn largely on the supply. With a view to regulating the use of the metal, the German Reichstag recently considered a measure prohibiting the use of platinum in photography. The advocates of the bill claimed that as platinum was absolutely essential in medicine and electrical work, its use for purposes which were not necessary should be stopped. The measure was not passed, but its introduction called attention to a condition which is said by scientists to be rapidly becoming serious."

SCIENTIFIC TRAINING FOR THE FARMER.

THE very name of "scientific farming" was once a byword and a reproach, being regarded as a synonym for all that is impractical and visionary. It is otherwise to-day, when the many excellent agricultural schools and experiment stations have demonstrated to the farmer that progress is possible in his occupation as in all others. In *The World's Work* (July) Prof. L. H. Bailey, of Cornell, tells us, in an article entitled "The Revolution in Farming," of the work done along their special line by the agricultural colleges. Professor Bailey says that every State and Territory has now at least one institution devoted more or less directly to the education of farmers. Some States have more than one. Fully half the energies of the agricultural colleges, however, are devoted to the mechanic arts—a subject which they are under obligation to foster by the terms of the national grant under which they exist. Professor Bailey goes on to say:

"Whilst the amount of money and energy that are devoted directly to agricultural education seems to be very great, it is nevertheless small when compared with that expended in other professional and technical education and considered in relation to the vast population that it is intended to reach. Considered with reference to the mere vastness of the field, it is not strange that the results of agricultural education sometimes seem to be small. In New York State there are about one million people on farms. New York State has one agricultural college, in which, with the exception of dairy husbandry, there is not one well-equipped class-room or laboratory in the practical agricultural branches. What can it do for one million people? . . . . . .

"The work of the agricultural college of the future is not to be judged alone, nor perhaps even chiefly, by the numbers of students that it collects within its halls. In the largest sense, it must be a missionary enterprise.

"On the other hand, the agricultural college must give the greater part of its energies to academic and research work at the college itself. It is this intensive work that discovers new truth, records and codifies new movements, crystallizes ideals. Those who wish concrete and first-hand knowledge must go to the college, and the number of this class will increase; but the fact remains that nine-tenths of the farmers will never go to college, and these persons must be reached. The proper sphere of the greater number of agricultural colleges is to give intermediate instruction. There is demand for but few agricultural universities."

Does the education received at an agricultural college really make a man a better farmer? Professor Bailey answers this question in the affirmative, with conditions. He says:

"Do the students who return to the farm make successful farmers? Yes, if they have the native ability. It does not follow that because a man grades well in his class he makes a good business man; but, other things being equal, the better the class grade the better the farmer. For myself, I care less whether the student can improve his yields than that he improve his mind. Even tho the college man raise no more wheat than his neighbor, he will have more satisfaction in raising it. He will know why he turns the clod; he will challenge the worm that burrows in the furrow; his eye will follow the field-mouse that scuds under the grass; he will see the wild-fowl winging its way across the heaven. All these things will add to the meaning of life, and

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they are his. But the college man has the benefit of definite and relevant knowledge, and he should be able to apply it for the betterment of his farm. In fact, he does apply it. His pride is quickened. He knows that he is a marked man. His place shows it. With joy and enthusiasm he goes back to the farm, determined to improve every foot of its soil and every item of its detail. He works toward ideals. If education does not help the farmer, then it can not be expected to help any other man."

One of the most interesting phases of this work is that known at Cornell as the Extension Bureau, which is thus described by Professor Bailey:

"The work of the Extension Bureau of the college is novel. It originated on demand of the farming community itself and it has now grown to large proportions. Beginning with 1894 the work has grown until nearly or quite seventy-five thousand people in New York State are being reached directly by means of the extension teaching, and thousands more are being reached through teachers and other agencies. The extension work itself falls into three general divisions:

"First, itinerant experiments made on farms, in the testing of fertilizers, spraying of orchards, growing of particular crops, and the investigation of special insects and diseases.

"Second, the nature-study work, which attempts to reach the coming generation for the purpose of interesting the youth in the country and in rural affairs.

"Third, the farmers' reading-course enterprise, which makes an effort to reach the man who is actually on the farm and who is in need of specific advice."

Professor Bailey believes that these and similar efforts have placed the occupation of the farmer on a higher plane than ever before. He concludes:

"There is a department of agriculture at Washington, more powerful than any similar bureau in the world. There are state departments of agriculture, institutes maintained by public money, a large and growing agricultural press. Hundreds of trained and earnest men are devoting their lives to the development of agricultural science and literature. The farmer has been touched at every point of his business. Immensely has the tone of farming been raised. So novel are the ideals of the farmer today that the writings of the last generation do not appeal to him; they belong to another age."

The Avoidance of Stimulation.—The utility of what is called a "bland diet" has been freely discussed of late in the European press. The gist of the discussion appears in an article contributed to the Hanover *Courier*. Physicians generally, the writer says, understand by a "bland diet" food that is free from those ingredients that excite and heat, but contains or can contain all the nutrients—albumen, carbohydrates, and fat—necessary for the maintenance of man. Wholly different districts of the nervous system are affected by stimulation and excitement. The usual effect of the substances in which these properties reside is quicker and stronger activity of the heart, accompanied by a sense of palpitation, heat, and so-called ebullition; sometimes the effect is a series of acute phenomena, such as headache, etc. When such stimulating and exciting substances are considered we think naturally of alcoholic beverages, also of coffee, tea, cocoa, sharp spices, and the like; but food does not always receive all its exciting and heating ingredients in the course of preparation in the kitchen; in many victuals these ingredients are already present, as the result of the origin, manipulation, storage, etc., of the food. Chief consideration must be given here to meat in consequence of the amount of so-called extractive substances it contains. Dark meat is more exciting than white, and the most exciting meat is that of hunted and pursued animals, venison especially. Moreover, in meat that is not touched for a considerable interval after the death of the animal, ptomaines appear which impart the *haut goût* to the meat, and which have a decidedly keen and exciting effect. A bland diet, one that does not excite, must contain nothing or very little of this. It is common knowledge that milk affords such a nutrient, and passes therefore, justly enough, as the true type of a bland diet; whoever seeks to spare his nerves should drink milk. The vegetable kingdom affords many suitable kinds of food. First in order are the cereals, then pulse, tree-fruits, and finally potatoes. Fat of all kinds, when untainted and fresh, may be used with profit, and the various kinds of sugar; but tobacco is proscribed with rigor. From diet there is only one step to dietetics, which comprises the whole mode of life and takes not only eating and drinking, but also air, light, dress, movement, etc., into its province. What would bland dietetics be, therefore? It is an experience of every day, with which every layman is familiar, that various impressions of vision and of hearing produce excitement. The same may be said of the impressions of feeling conveyed by the skin. Professor Senator calls attention to the importance of "bland dietetics," and warns us against the inclination to rest content with a "bland diet" merely. The effects of stimulation and excitement can not be dispelled by a treatment that recognizes only eating and drinking.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

Imitation New Potatoes.—Since the days of wooden nutmegs, says *Popular Science* (July), there have been many artificial food products, and some of them are so real in appearance as to deceive even the best-informed. The list includes butter, syrups, jellies, jams, honey, essences, coffee, eggs, luscious gelatin strawberries, and now new potatoes. In California this latest industry flourishes. The manufacturing gardener is an enterprising genius of foreign extraction, generally Portuguese, Italian, or Chinaman. By his private process of making new potatoes, he gets at least two months advance on the market in many places, and the extent of this business must be somewhat gigantic, for these made-new potatoes are to be seen in all the markets from Denver to Albuquerque, and Salt Lake to Cape Nome. The method of their manufacture is as follows:

"Late in the season, after other crops are out of the way, the gardener plants a crop of late and good-keeping potatoes. The time has been chosen from experience, and is opportune for a yield of small potatoes before the frosts of winter come down upon the gardener's truck patch. These potatoes are dug and buried in heaps in the open field and left until spring opens and the new-potato season arrives. At the proper time the heaps are opened and the potatoes sorted according to size. In the mean time a large kettle or vat is set in the field adjacent to the potato heaps, and made ready by filling with water and adding sufficient lye to effectually curl the skin of the potato when dipped into the boiling solution. A crane and metal basket are rigged so that the dipping can be done expeditiously, and the way that new potatoes are turned out is astonishing. The effect of dipping any potato, no matter how old, into this boiling lye solution is to crack and curl the skin, and at the same time it hardens or makes the potato much more firm, so that its resemblance to a new potato is so near that it would be hard to pick out the impostor, from appearance alone, from a basket of the genuine article. After dipping, the potatoes are rinsed in another vat and spread out to dry in the sun, and cure into perfect new potatoes, and the work is complete."

SCIENCE BREVITIES.

OSMIUM ELECTRIC LAMP.—An incandescent lamp which uses the new metal osmium has been invented in Germany. A source of light is more economical as it works at a higher temperature, says the *Electrotechnische Zeitschrift* in describing this new lamp, and this is the reason why a carbon filament is better than a platinum wire. The melting-point of osmium is the highest of all the metals and it is superior to carbon for this use. "At an equal expense of electric energy osmium gives more light than the carbon thread; or for an equal light it consumes less energy. Moreover, it lasts longer."

Kansas City, Mo., does not maintain a city fire-alarm system, but the fire department depends entirely upon the telephone for alarms for fire, we are told by *The Electrical Review*. "Statistics show that Kansas City has been remarkably free from destructive fires. The chief of the fire department gives the credit for the efficiency of his department to the promptness and correctness with which the alarms and exact location of fires are transmitted to the fire department by means of the telephone. Every telephone is a recognized fire-alarm signal. The company . . . also maintains for the city a police signal system, and police headquarters may be promptly reached at any hour from any subscriber's telephone in the Kansas City exchange. These fire and police connections widen the scope of the telephone, particularly for residence purposes, and they are of special advantage to residence subscribers."

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THE RELIGIOUS WORLD.

JUBILEE OF THE YOUNG MEN'S CHRISTIAN ASSOCIATION.

THE jubilee convention, held at Boston June 11 to 16 to celebrate the fiftieth year of the foundation of the association in America, has attracted more than ordinary attention this year to the organization. In spite of the protest of Bishop Mallalieu and a number of other members, who feared that the youth of the convention would be corrupted by the nude statuary in the Museum of Fine Arts, the meetings were held in that building without ill results, so far as publicly reported. Besides messages from Sir George Williams, the English founder of the Association, and from the German Emperor, the most noteworthy feature was an enormous exhibit illustrating the practical work of the association and its progress during the past fifty years in various branches of education, physical culture, and religious methods.

The following sketch of the association is given in the Boston *Evening Transcript* (June 8):

"Historically considered, the Y. M. C. A. is a plant of recent growth. It is a nineteenth-century product; the creation of priestless, successful, altruistic business men. Its founder was George Williams, Esq., a London draper's clerk, now a merchant and Sir George Williams by grace of Queen Victoria. He still lives and his son is expected at the Boston convention. In June, 1844, he gathered about him a band of young clerks and formed the first association of youths for whom the church of that time was not giving that Christian fellowship nor providing those forms of Christian activity which they needed or desired. To-day there are 6,192 local Y. M. C. A.'s in the world, with 521,000 members, resident in fifty nations of the earth and on every continent, and speaking thirty-five languages. These associations are housed in 640 structures, which with their sites are valued at $26,322,000. They are supervised in their work by 865 paid general secretaries or managers, who are alert, intelligent, good men, with more or less special training for the work, who in this movement have found a new calling, with a stability and pecuniary reward nearly if not quite as substantial as that of the average clergyman. Leadership by trained experts, since 1871, is one secret of the remarkable success of the organization.

"The American Associations, 1,439 in number, have 255,000 members. Thirty-two thousand are students in colleges, universities and professional schools; thirty-seven thousand are employees on railways, for whose physical, mental, and spiritual betterment there is mutual cooperation by the Y. M. C. A. and the leading railway corporation officials of the country; the president of the Boston & Maine Railway system is to address the Boston convention. Five thousand are soldiers and sailors in the United States army and navy, who during the war with Spain in Cuba and during the suppression of the native uprising in the Philippines have become active workers in the association, as well as recipients of its beneficent care in hospital and on the battle-field; 1,650 are Indians on the reservations; one thousand are miners; five thousand are negroes in the South who are excluded from the white Y. M. C. A.'s, and must have special provision made for them; and twenty-three thousand are boys who need brotherly oversight at a time in their life somewhat earlier than permits their joining the adult departments of the association's work. New light from experimental psychology on the problems of the adolescent period is leading the Y. M. C. A. to this new form of activity.

"Seventy-seven thousand youths and men received physical training in American Y. M. C. A. gymnasiums, and twenty-six thousand persons studied in the evening educational classes in 1900. Two schools for the training of association secretaries are maintained on a generous basis, and three periodicals with a large circulation are published. A new building, every nine days during the year, is built and dedicated to association uses; and the total receipts of money for carrying on the work and for building new buildings in the United States and Canada during the year 1900 were more than $6,600,000. To such proportions under American skies has the tree grown whose seed was first planted in English soil by Sir George Williams in 1844. On the more obvious results of the Y. M. C. A., in altering the religious atmosphere of American towns and cities, it is not necessary to dwell."

The New York *Independent* (June 10) remarks:

"The great lesson which the Y. M. C. A. has given to the world is not that of service, excellent as that is, for Christian men are banded for service in a multitude of ways; but in its proof that denominational lines need not separate those engaged in such work. We know of no other society which so well proves this. The Evangelical Alliance has had this purpose, but it shows little more than spasmodic life. The Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor was begun on lines of generous inclusion, but sectarian jealousy and the greed of publishers' profits drew off half its constituency to denominational societies. But the Y. M. C. A. has remained true to its first plan, and has proved that churchmen and dissenters, that Presbyterians, Methodists, Congregationalists, Baptists, and Episcopalians, can, if they will, work together for the Kingdom of God. This is its best work."

RELIGIOUS CONDITIONS IN THE PHILIPPINES.

THE religious situation in the Philippine Islands is one of considerable moment both to Protestants and Roman Catholics. On the one hand, questions of the first importance are apparently just about to be settled finally in Rome; and, on the other, movements of unique coherence and force are about to be inaugurated in the islands by the federated religious bodies of Protestantism. In Rome, Archbishop Nozaleda, the head of the Philippine hierarchy, is already in attendance at the Vatican; while Cardinal Gibbons, primate of the American church, has lately been in conference with the Pope; and Archbishop Chappelle, delegate apostolic to the Philippine Islands, is on his way to that city. Roman Catholic papers have persistently denied, as is their habit in most similar cases, that there is any significance in these facts, claiming, that the prelates in question are on the periodical *ad limina* visits to the Holy See. But after the interview with Mgr. Nozaleda recently published in the Philadelphia *Catholic Standard and Times*, and referred to by the San Francisco *Monitor* (Rom. Cath., June 5) as "a perfectly calm, intelligent, and uncolored presentation of facts," it seems impossible to doubt that an important conference is about to be held in Rome upon the questions involved. In the interview, Archbishop Nozaleda gave his views of the report of the Taft commission. He agrees with the commissioners in what they say of the Filipino's extreme sensibility to outside influences. He says he would lay great stress upon this trait, which is a very important factor in the native character. "Constancy he has little of," the Archbishop asserts; but, he adds, "in one thing I am convinced he will be constant,"—in his desire for independence. This extreme susceptibility to outside influence will be a great danger to his Catholicity, adds the Archbishop: "He will be easily influenced by imposing figures, by persons invested with prestige. It is a grave peril." Only by one means can this foreign propaganda be neutralized, he says, namely, "by introducing Catholic missionaries of the white race among the native people."

The Archbishop does not believe that the religious orders in the Philippines can be dispensed with. The interview at this point proceeds thus:

"Referring to the question of the status of the religious orders in the archipelago, the Archbishop said: 'The personnel of the missionaries must belong to corporations. Our missionaries simply can not be isolated persons. They must have some bond which will preserve their spirit. The individual life of the missionary is utterly impossible.' After some remark of mine the Archbishop continued: 'This is proved in China, Cochin-China, Japan, and India also, where the missionaries all belong to cor-

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porations. This corporation is invariably a congregation, even if a modern one of secular priests. Even the foreign missioners of Propaganda and of Foreign Missioners of Paris form fraternities.'

"We were approaching the root of the ecclesiastical question of the Philippines. My next question pressed further, and it elicited this answer:

"'Any insistence of the American Government for spoliation of the religious orders would be quite useless, and besides other reasons on this account—that the goods of the corporations are already alienated. They are no longer in the hands of the religious, because they have been sold to companies, to financial syndicates. This was done before the end of the Spanish domination. Absolutely all the goods of the corporation were got rid of. Moreover, any attempt of the kind would be the greatest injustice.'

"Of course the parochial holdings and property are to be excluded from this, as the Archbishop said in answer to a further question.

"'Then why is such a delay in the settlement of the question?' I asked.

"'Because of the slow procedure of Rome. The Holy See intends to decide nothing until the Delegate Apostolic shall have come to Rome.'

"'But he has already sent in reports?'

"'Yes, but they are not final. He must explain the situation in person.'

"'But what further question is there to be settled if, as I read in the American papers, there are now so few religious in the islands that they are all within the walls of Manila?'

"'It is true that they are in the convents of Manila, but this fact is due not to the hostility of the population, but to the opposition of the American authorities. Indeed, the people are continuously calling for their return to the parishes. It is the American Protestant missionaries who by their influence with the authorities secure the absence of the religious.'

"My surprise was expressed without words. The Archbishop continued:

"'It is very sad. If any of the religious has returned he has been received joyously and festively by the population, but bidden to return to Manila by the order of the military commandant.'

"'So,' I said, 'there is a veritable persecution of the church in the Philippines?'

"'It is indeed all too true,' replied the Archbishop.

"'But,' I said, 'if the parishes are nearly all abandoned by the religious, and if the religious are almost the totality of the clergy, the ecclesiastical centers are desolate?'

"'There are a few native priests, but of by no means a sufficient number. With these few exceptions the state of religion is as you infer it to be.'

"I felt that every answer of the metropolitan had cut deeply into the Philippine tangle, and that only the moral question was left. On this point the Archbishop's statements were equally decisive, tho uttered gently according to his wont.

"He said: 'Regarding the aspersions cast upon the lives of the religious, these are the result of a campaign of calumny invented and circulated by a group of natives, themselves irreligious. These men have always been haters of the religious corporations. Their information was taken up by the Taft commission. It was well known in Manila that at least some of the members of the commission were enemies of the religious. One (Dean Worcester) had actually written a book against the religious. The commission stood suspect for bias, for *parti pris*.'

"'Did it hear the other side?'

"'It did not hear the other side.'

"Thus the various elements of the question, so far as I am possessed of its bearings, having been one by one set in a clear light by the highest ecclesiastical authority on the condition of religion in the Philippines, it seemed useless to put further inquiries. In the course, however, of a lengthy conversation, which continued to treat of the various headings here dealt with and which seem to exhaust the substance of the question, the Archbishop told me to insist upon the fact that before as well as after the submission of Aguinaldo the people of the islands have on various sides been clamoring for the return of the religious to the various parishes, but all to no purpose.

"'What decision,' I asked in conclusion, 'will the Holy See take on the arrival of the Delegate in Rome? Has it in the main taken a resolution so far?'

"'No, it has not made up its mind even in a general way as yet. Nothing, then, is known as to the decision which it will take, but it will certainly not despoil the religious orders of their means of support.'"

In *The Independent* (non-denom., June 20) appears an exceptionally significant article by the Rev. Homer C. Stunz, superintendent of the Methodist Episcopal Church in the Philippine Islands, telling of the organization of the Evangelical Union, a practical federation of the Presbyterian, Baptist, Methodist Episcopal, United Brethren churches, and the Christian Missionary Alliance, the Young Men's Christian Association, American Bible Society, and British and Foreign Bible Society. At a meeting of representatives of these bodies on April 26, a plan for the amicable division of the Protestant missionary bodies was agreed upon. Says Mr. Stunz:

"The report of the committee on division of territory was amended (as to the island of Luzon), so as to make the Presbyterians responsible for the evangelization of that portion of the islands south of Manila province, the Methodists for the provinces north of Manila as far as the northern limits of Pangasinan, and the United Brethren Church for the coast provinces of La Union, Ilocos del Sur, and Ilocos del Norte. The city and province of Manila to be common ground for the Methodists and Presbyterian missions. This involved no little sacrifice on the part of the Presbyterian brethren. They had begun very promising work north of Manila, at San Fernando, Mexico, Haganoy, and other points with nearly two-score members and large congregations. But after united consultation, in the interests of harmony, they agreed to the motion of their own special commissioner, and the allotment of territory was completed, subject to revision at the end of three years. It was also agreed that the names of our Filipino churches should be '*La Iglesia Evangelica of* ——,' with the name of the denomination in parenthesis if desired. The idea of the use of a common name is that Catholics will recognize all Protestant missions as one great force. The Catholic Church in the Philippines is divided into a number of orders, but all are Catholics; so while there are some divisions among the Protestants, all are Evangelicals. On the 29th of April we elected officers, as follows: President, Major E. W. Halford, U.S.A. (Methodist); Vice-Presidents, Rev. Mr. Briggs (Baptist), Rev. E. S. Eby (United Brethren); Secretary and Treasurer, Rev. L. P. Davidson (Presbyterian); Chairman of the Executive Committee, Rev. J. C. Goodrich (American Bible Society).

"The territorial division affects only the island of Luzon and those two southern islands jointly occupied by the Baptists and Presbyterian missions. It is quite open to any mission represented in the Union to enter any of the scores of unoccupied islands, such as Cebu, Mindanao, etc. Should churches not now at work in the islands decide to plant missions here, the Union stands ready to advise with their representatives as to the most fruitful islands yet unoccupied. It is the very earnest hope of the members of the Union that no new mission will seek to establish itself in territory already occupied."

The chief promoters of this federation were the Rev. James B. Rodgers, senior missionary of the Presbyterian Church in the islands, and Bishop F. W. Warren, of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It will be noticed that of the chief American Protestant bodies, the Episcopalians, Congregationalists, Disciples, and Lutherans, are not represented in this federation (except indirectly, as they may be represented in the Bible Society and Y. M. C. A.). With regard to the first, it is probable that Anglican traditions would not permit acquiescence in such a division of missionary jurisdiction. The other bodies have not as yet undertaken any considerable missionary work in the archipelago.

The Independent, commenting editorially upon this remarkable union, says:

"We understand that of all Protestant denominations only the

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Episcopalians hesitate to join. Such a union of forces would have been impossible on any foreign mission-field ten years ago. The attempt to accomplish it in Japan was a failure. Such a union seems impossible now in the United States, but we believe it would be easier to accomplish than it seems. We may accredit this first success in part to the resolutions passed not a year ago by the missionary conference of the United States and Canada, held in this city. Those resolutions indicated just such a union as has now been provided for at the inception of missionary work in the Philippines."

HOW MUCH DID PAUL KNOW OF THE HISTORIC LIFE OF JESUS?

THE careful student of St. Paul's epistles has often asked: How much did Paul know about the actual life of Jesus on earth? A recent article by Dr. Rhys Rees Lloyd, professor of New-Testament Greek and exegesis in Pacific Seminary (Cong., San Francisco) seeks to answer this question from an examination of the thirteen epistles usually attributed to this apostle, and confines himself strictly to these, leaving out all references in the Gospels and the Acts of the Apostles. Writing in *Bibliotheca Sacra* (April), he says:

"The apostle gives us no information respecting the place and the attending circumstances of this famous birth. Did Paul know anything about the *thoughts* recorded in regard to the birth by Matthew and Luke? We can not tell. Speculation, therefore, about his knowledge on these points seems useless."

All the incidents connected with the "baptism" and "temptation" of Jesus, even the bare events themselves, are "passed by unnoticed," remarks Professor Lloyd. One is, moreover, surprised to find to how slight an extent Paul is a reporter of even the most striking sayings of Jesus:

"Weary of the silence and of the general statements respecting the birth and the early life of Jesus, we pass with eagerness to His public career. This period brings before us the two forms of the Savior's activity, His teaching and His deeds. Upon each of these we must now seek for light. A careful search of these letters finds only three possible allusions to the teachings that kept the people of Palestine hanging in wonder upon the gracious lips of Jesus. Two of these allusions are so general as to give us no conception of the forms and contents of that teaching. In 1 Tim. vi. 13 we read that 'Christ Jesus witnessed the good confession before Pilate.' What was this 'good confession'? Was it a particular statement? If so, what were its contents? No answers are given to these questions. The other general allusion reads as follows: 'And might reconcile them both in one body unto God through the [or His] cross, having slain the enmity thereby; and he came and *preached peace to you* that were afar off, and *peace to them* that were nigh' (Ephes. ii. 17). . . . Only in 1 Cor. xi. 23–25, do we find Paul quoting any of the words of his Lord."

Professor Lloyd is particularly impressed with the slightness of Paul's allusions to the trial, death, burial, and resurrection of Jesus. The executioners of Jesus are spoken of only as "the Jews," "the rulers of this age." As to the burial, there is only a reference to the bare fact (1 Cor. xv. 4), without specification of time, place, or manner. About the resurrection, however, Paul is very explicit, and refers to the event some twenty times. Of the ascension no details are given as to place, time, witnesses, or to the form and manner of the event. The writer continues:

"Our surprise at the meagerness of the information imparted to us is far from being matched by the satisfaction of its strength. The phenomena presented to our attention show clearly that these letters were designed by their author only for the churches and individuals to whom they were written. If we insist on claiming that these epistles were penned 'for the permanent instruction of the churches of the world,' still their form and contents will show palpably their lack of fitness for such service. . . . . .

"Are we authorized to teach that Paul was ignorant of all of the things? By no means. There was no necessity for crowding all of his information upon any one of these topics into all, or even into any, of these *letters*. Yes, 'letters,' not treatises. Four of them are private letters to individuals, who were not expected, as the form and contents of the respective missives clearly demonstrate, to give them publicity. These epistles were written to persons who had heard Paul preach at length, or who had conversed with him leisurely in private. The letters supplement, therefore, more or less the oral instruction which had been given to these readers."

The writer concludes that while Paul *may* have known about many of the events stated in the Gospels, many of the statements which we now have in the New-Testament documents were probably unknown to him.

THE GREAT FIELD FOR EXCAVATIONS IN PALESTINE.

THE growing appreciation of the need of increased facilities for archeological study in Palestine resulted last year in the establishment of the American School of Oriental Study and Research in Jerusalem, with Professor Torrey, of Yale, as its first director. The school, as we noted at the time, was founded under the auspices and with the help of the Archeological Institute of America, as is the case with the similar schools of classical studies in Rome and Athens. The many forces of destruction and disintegration now at work in the Holy Land render it of pressing importance, in the opinion of all archeologists, that immediate excavations should take place; and under the leadership of the presidents of the principal American universities and of many prominent rabbis and Christian clergymen, an effort has been made to raise a fund of $200,000 as an endowment for the exploring work of the American School of Oriental Study in Jerusalem. *Biblia* (June) prints the following editorial statement, which appeared originally in the New York *Tribune*. The writer says:

"It is a curious fact that Palestine, a center of interest to the whole civilized world, should be almost virgin ground to the excavator. Its surface has been carefully studied, but less than five per cent. of the promising archeological fields have been excavated. Yet there is reason to believe that under the surface of the hundreds of 'tells,' or great artificial mounds in the plains and valleys, and in the buried ruins of the rocky ridges are remains of the greatest value for the elucidation of the Bible and the enrichment of our knowledge of the arts, history, and languages of the various races identified with this meeting-place of Eastern and Western civilization. Articles so far found in the mere scratching of the surface range from the paleolithic age down to the time of the Seljuk Turks, including remains of Babylonian, Egyptian, Hittite, Philistine, Amorite, Moabite, Jewish, Greek, Roman, Byzantine, early Arab, and Crusading occupation. The cities of the Philistine plain, Samaria, Beth Shan, Jericho, Heshbon, Hebron, Beisan, and many other places offer tempting opportunities to the archeologist. Probably no country so promising in interesting results still remains practically untouched and in need of immediate attention. According to the report of the Rev. Dr. James B. Nies, who has made a preliminary survey of the ground with a view to undertaking the subsequent excavation, ancient buildings are largely used as stone quarries, and the depredations so familiar to students of Rome and Greece threaten to destroy priceless historical evidence. The demand of tourists for curios has stimulated the rifling of ancient tombs, and at Beisan the Khan el Ahmar, until now one of the best preserved of Saracenic khans, was recently partly pulled down to furnish stone for the roadbed of the Haifa-Damascus railway. At Jerash the Circassians are rapidly destroying some of the most complete Roman ruins, which include two almost perfect theaters, several temples, a forum surrounded by columns and containing a bema, an almost perfect street of columns, a practically perfect naumachia, baths, and a triumphal arch. . . . . .

"If American liberality can be sufficiently enlisted to occupy

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this new archeological field, it will be exceedingly creditable to us in the eyes of the scholars of the world. The discovery and preservation of the buried records, which are likely to settle many of the disputed points of Biblical history, and largely augment our knowledge of the many races besides the Jews who have left their traces in Palestine, would be a scholarly achievement of the first importance."

MR. ZANGWILL ON THE JEW IN THE YEAR 2000 A.D.

MR. ISRAEL ZANGWILL, the English novelist and playwright, has hitherto been regarded as a somewhat tentative and middle-of-the-road Zionist; but nothing could well be more positive than his convictions concerning Zionism and the future of the Jewish race expressed in a recent interview at his home in St. John's Wood, London, as reported in the London *Daily Mail*. Without pretending to be a prophet, Mr. Zangwill says that "it seems increasingly probable that the Jews will return in increasing numbers to Palestine, their old and never-to-be-forgotten home"; and, he adds, "by the year 2,000 A.D. I don't see why there shouldn't be 2,000,000 Jews inhabiting the land, transforming it into a garden of beauty and fertility, and supplying it with harbors and railways, and a government of their own which will be the model government of the world." He continued:

"I am firmly convinced that the mission of the Jews is this: to be a people set on a hill—on Zion's Hill—whose social, political, agricultural, and religious condition will be the moral beacon-light of the world. From the laws of that community other nations will learn to govern wisely. From her social condition other nations will learn the science of sociology. From her spiritual supremacy other nations will learn the real meaning of religion. In short, I believe the hope of humanity lies in the development of the Jewish race after their return to Palestine.

"From the time of Christ until this generation the outside world knew practically nothing of the life and work of the Jews. For long centuries the Jew was persecuted by Christian and pagan in every country, and this very fact led to the preservation of his individuality. Frowned upon everywhere, the Jews drew closer to one another, intermarried among themselves, and had comparatively little intercourse with the outside world. And this was their salvation.

"Recently, however, the absolute freedom granted to them in almost all civilized countries has tended to destroy their identity as a race. They are no longer bound to one another by the strongest ties in the world—those of persecution—but have mingled with the general community; and the Jew is to-day seeking his own interests, financial or social, largely forgetful of his fellow Jews. The common idea that all Jews work unselfishly for each other is no longer true. They have imbibed the paganism of your so-called Christian nations, and every man is trying to get the better of the other. Five years ago this condition was absolutely alarming. It appeared as tho the Jewish race would shortly become merged with other races and disappear altogether, after its wonderful preservation during 3,000 years.

"Frankly, I may say that my hopes for the race lie largely in the political Zionist movement, whether in its direct or indirect effects. Under the enthusiastic guidance of Dr. Herzl it is making steady progress. Its first object is to raise sufficient money to obtain the land of Palestine from the Sultan, under whose suzerainty the movement would be carried out.

"Already about a million dollars have been contributed to this fund, and every city and almost every village in the world has its band of enthusiastic Zionists. I may state, by the way, that this money has not been contributed by the rich Jews generally, but by the poorer classes of Jews. The rich take little interest in the scheme. They are often men who have the bent for mere money-making and have largely lost their patriotism. They stand at the top of the social ladder in the world's chief centers of activity. Their position is secure, they have nothing to gain by the reclaiming of Palestine, and seem to care little for the plan. This, however, does not in the least damp the enthusiasm of the ardent Zionists. The money is fast coming from every quarter of the globe, and it is believed that in a few years there will be a sufficient sum to accomplish our desires. Then, having gained possession of the land, we should not be so foolish as to rush great numbers of uneducated and unskilled Jews into the country, but would use Jewish shrewdness is sending skilled agriculturists, carpenters, merchants, and men and women generally, who, under the guidance of practical idealists, would form a sound basis of the model community that is to be."

Mr. Zangwill finds in the great work of contemporary Hebrew scholarship, "The Jewish Encyclopedia," ground for his faith in a renaissance of Jewish spirituality, patriotism, and learning. To the first volume of this work, published a few weeks ago, we have heretofore referred. Mr. Zangwill, in conclusion, thus speaks of this work and its influence on the future development of the Jew:

"However, our salvation may lie in—as it will certainly be supplemented by—the other great force at work, the spiritual idea, which is represented by the above-mentioned Jewish Encyclopedia. That is going to be a wonderful production. Prepared under the editorship of a score of the foremost Jewish scholars of the world, it will open up sources of knowledge which were hitherto largely unknown to Jew and Christian alike. As the 'emancipated' Jews become familiar with their traditions, and the renewed possibility of a mission for them, they will tend to be linked together as the honored wardens of a great treasure. They will recognize the beauty and supremacy of their code of laws, of morals and of religion, and, tho they are scattered everywhere over the earth, they will be spiritually consolidated, and each one will be a sort of missionary to the community to instruct them in the principles of true religion and right living. This may be the mission of the Jews; a spiritual community scattered over the face of the entire earth, instead of a political community concentrated in Palestine. But both forms of influence on the world could be exerted simultaneously, since it is impossible for Palestine to absorb more than a nucleus of the Jewish race.

"Finally, let me say that I think the world is daily coming round to the Jewish conception of life. Christianity has proved a failure. Look at the Christian nations to-day, warring against one another like savages. What a spectacle is presented by the allied armies in China! The battle of the future is between the old Judaism and the new paganism. A sense of justice is what the world needs to-day—such justice as was preached and foretold by the great Jewish prophets, and, I believe, it will be left to the Jewish race—whether as a model community in Palestine or as a spiritual army scattered over the world—to supply this need, and to make justice supreme in the hearts of men."

RELIGIOUS NOTES.

AT the opening exercises of the International Convention of Christian Endeavor Societies at Cincinnati on July 7, Secretary John Willis Baer announced that in the second decade of the history of the movement, the growth in the number of local church societies had been from 16,274 to 61,427. The increase in the past year had been about 2,000 societies, with 100,000 members. The total membership is now nearly 4,000,000 members.

A WRITER has lately classed the "anti-Romanizing" movement of Kensit and his followers in the English church as at bottom more a movement against ecclesiastical domination than against doctrine and usage, except so far as these symbolize priestly rule. That this diagnosis of the case is not wholly groundless may perhaps be indicated by the following words of *The Church Review* (May 30), the leading organ of the Ritualistic party. It says, defining the relations of state and church: "Not only individuals, but nations and the rulers of nations as such, are to be brought beneath the yoke of Christ. *Judicabit in nationibus.* The acts of Government, legislative, administrative, disciplinary, are moral acts, and as such are, in the ideal community, equally subject to the authority of the hierarchy with the moral acts of individuals. In that ideal community establishment is no piece of machinery, it is the inevitable acknowledgment on the part of the nation of its subjection to the yoke of Christ in His Holy Church. We fear that some defective view of the authority of Holy Church underlies the contention to which we are referring. If, in fact, the days are passed in which Holy Church may assert her power as judge among the nations, it is no mark of progress; it is the reverse. It is the result of men's sin: sin within, which has divided Christendom and weakened the arm of the hierarchy in its dealings with the nations; and sin without, which has brought it about that citizenship and Catholicism are no longer inseparable ideas." The English Church has been often accused of Erastianism, but ultramontane claims have scarcely gone further than those made here.

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FOREIGN TOPICS.

WILL THE AUSTRIAN KAISER BE CROWNED KING OF BOHEMIA?

THE recent visit of Emperor Francis Joseph to Prague, the first in ten years, is hailed by the continental press as a sign that the reconciliation between German and Czech is progressing favorably. It is also looked upon as a distinct triumph for the new Austrian premier, Baron von Körber, and as an indication that the Emperor is inclined to grant the ardent wish of the Czechs that he be crowned king of Bohemia. While his reception was enthusiastic and evidently sincere, it is a significant fact, pointed out by the *Journal des Débats* (Paris), that the invitations to the public functions were printed, not in German nor in Czech, but *in French*. The Viennese journals, nevertheless, regard the visit as a happy sign of peace for the empire. It will "reestablish the prestige of the monarchy throughout Europe," declares the *Neue Freie Presse*. It really means that if the Germans and Czechs come to some satisfactory agreement, and bring about a lasting peace between themselves, the coronation of the King of Bohemia in Prague may not be long deferred. This, the *Presse* points out, would be the summit of Bohemian ambition, "just as a coronation at Budapest, thirty-four years ago, was the realization of the national aspirations of the Hungarians."

Austria wishes nothing to-day more ardently, declares the *Fremdenblatt* (Vienna), the organ of the Foreign Office, than that it may "speedily see an end brought to the deadly war and paralyzing political rivalry between Czechs and Germans." The *Pester Lloyd* (Budapest), Count Goluchowski's Hungarian organ, argues in the same vein and declares that it believes Austria's malady of internal strife now shows symptoms of losing its grip. Dr. Rieger, a veteran Czech statesman, former leader of the Old Czech party in the Reichsrath, however, expresses it as his opinion (*Neues Tageblatt*, of Vienna) that the visit of the Emperor is merely a "happy incident," and that it has no further significance than as emphasizing the fact that Bohemia is part of Austria. Referring to the persistent reports that Pan-Slavism has taken a strong hold of the Bohemian people, even to the extent of making them sigh for incorporation with Russia, Dr. Rieger says: "Pan-Slavism is pure nonsense. It is true that the Czechs sympathize with other Slav peoples, but they can never forget that they are Western Europeans, permeated, like the Germans themselves, with Occidental culture. Their traditions, arts, and social order rest upon a Roman basis, while those of the Eastern Slavs have a Byzantine foundation entirely foreign to the Czechs."

French journals congratulate Dr. von Körber on his success in bringing together, if only temporarily, two of the most bitterly hostile of the warring elements of the empire. If the visit of the aged Austrian monarch to Prague, says the *Temps* (Paris), is, as it certainly seems to be, "a proffer of good will from Teuton to Slav, a half-promise of his coronation as King of Bohemia and the restoration of at least some of the ancient rights of the crown of St. Wenceslaus, the world will salute Austria-Hungary and congratulate her. Probably, however, it is merely a truce in the battle."

It is all interesting, and a bit amusing, says *The Spectator* (London) in reference to the situation, and it continues:

"The two nationalities vie with each other in expressing a loyalty which there is every reason to believe sincere; but the officials have to walk warily, as at the slightest sign of favor to either side the other one snarls angrily or sulks. Invitations are sent in French lest either Czech or German should appear to be preferred. There are solemn discussions as to which theater is to be visited first, ending in a decision for the Czech house, because the play is a new one. To judge from the accounts, civil war would be imminent on the departure of the Emperor, but we read the accounts of rioting in Belfast, and are not greatly troubled for Prague. Part, at least, of the struggle goes on because both factions are aware they will not be allowed to fight it out."
—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

PAN-AMERICANISM AND THE APPREHENSIONS IT AWAKENS.

A NUMBER of European, Canadian, and South American journals are using the Pan-American Exposition in Buffalo as an opportunity for giving expression to their views on Pan-Americanism in general and the relation of the United States to other American nations in particular. The lesson of Pan-Americanism for the smaller American states is simply this, writes Alcide Ebray, in the *Journal des Débats* (Paris): Watch the United States of North America, especially when she speaks of protecting you against the tyranny of Europe. He continues:

"If you want *rapprochement* with a non-South American country, look to your mother, Spain, rather than to the great invading republic of the North. Up to the present time, the so-called Ibero-American union has been more or less of a chimera. But it is much more capable of realization than the wholly visionary Anglo-Saxon alliance. Great Britain, being both a North and a South American power, can never seem quite disinterested in such a scheme. But Spain having abandoned all pretension to political influence in South America, and her intentions being therefore above suspicion, a *rapprochement* between her and her ancient colonies is comparatively easy of realization from an intellectual, moral, and economic standpoint."

Spain, declares the *Epoca* (Madrid), is still essentially an American nation, altho not such in a political sense. It says:

"Spain is an American nation, not only because of her historic antecedents, but also because of her present influence. To-day forty millions of men speak her language in the new continent and the Spanish emigration to the American republics keeps alive the love for the mother-land, strengthens the ties that bind the new states to the ancient European nation, and helps to proclaim to the world her continued existence, her language, her faith, her civilization, her spirit; all her virtues and defects live in her oversea children."

España Moderna, the Madrid review, contains a long description of the Pan-American Exposition, closing with an impassioned appeal to Europe to come to the aid of Latin-America against the "*perile yanqui*." "Oh, Europe, France, Germany, England," it calls, "save us and the virgin South American continent from the barbaric Yankees!" The *Prensa* (Buenos Ayres), the *Lei* (Santiago de Chile), and the *Union Ibero-Americana* (Madrid) also contain articles pointing out the "Yankee peril." *The South American Journal*, published in London in the interests of British investors in South America, has a long article praising the Pan-American Exposition and calling the attention of Englishmen to the growing American enterprise in the Southern continent. The *Discusion* (Havana), commenting on the large German emigration to Brazil, and the talk about the Monroe Doctrine, declares that the United States must be watched in South America. For Cuba to fall entirely into the power of this colossus, it says, would be a great calamity. The well-known political economist, Pierre Leroy-Beaulieu, contributes to the *Économiste Française* (Paris) an exhaustive analysis of the relations, commercial and political, between the United States and the countries of South America. He says in conclusion:

"If they are shrewd, the Latin-Americans will understand that, from their point of view, the Monroe doctrine means not merely 'America for the Americans,' but 'South America for the South Americans.' The peril of foreign domination is much more likely to come to them from the United States than from

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Europe. It would seem almost self-evident that since the Spanish-American war all sections of Latin America, with the possible exception of Brazil, would feel more in sympathy with Spain than with the United States. The course of the Yankees in Cuba has not been such as to inspire confidence in the Washington Government, and, with all due respect to the great qualities of the American people (respect we have often been glad to show), and admitting that it is quite natural for them to wish to extend their influence over the Southern continent, still we are convinced that, in the general interest of humanity, a certain diversity of civilization is beneficial, and, in the interest of the South American republics themselves, it is desirable that they do not concede to the United States any economic privileges which they see fit to withhold from their mother lands in Europe."

The Saturday Review (London) waxes wroth over Vice-President Roosevelt's recent speech on the Monroe doctrine. Mr. Bombastes Furioso Roosevelt, it says, has joined Senator Lodge "in defying all Europe and Great Britain to interpose their interference between the States and the overflowing affection of the forty millions of the South American republics." It continues:

"This is a very pretty picture, but it has about as little relation to the truth as the humanitarian pretenses on which the war against Spain was declared. Now the Monroe Doctrine triply exaggerated and the rejection of the Clayton-Bulwer treaty are the means by which South America is to be prevented from being snatched from the loving arms of the States. The 'two Americas' are to declare that Europe shall not enter in established colonies, or seek the partition of Central or Southern America. The States were bullying Venezuela a short time ago and Venezuela turned nasty. Now they will try to bully or cajole her into denying Germany the lease of a small island for a coaling-station. Soon Europe will not be able to speak in South America without asking permission of the States. But we fancy South America would prefer even the attentions of Europe to those of their friends on the North. It is pleasant for Europe to be menaced with the commercial fist and the mailed fist of America at the same time!"

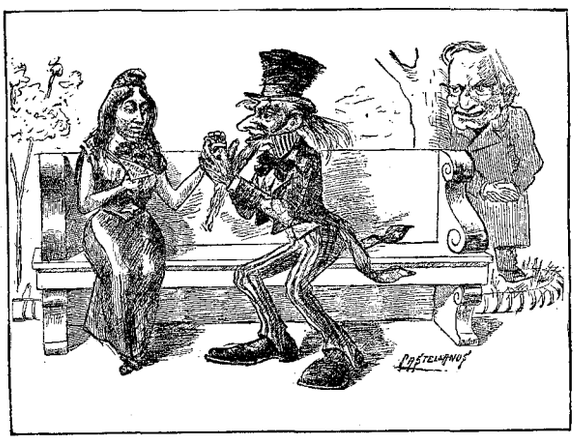
Canadian journals are somewhat touchy on the subject of the Monroe Doctrine. We have no particular quarrel with the idea, says *Events* (Ottawa), that is, with it as stated; but we have a distinct quarrel with what it implies:

"If it means anything, it means that the United States does not want any old-world Power established in America, and its aim is as much to get rid of those who are here as to keep out those who wish to come. It has succeeded in driving Spain out, and it would like to see the last of Great Britain, and that is why the Monroe Doctrine should find opposition in Canada."

The Telegram (Toronto) becomes very weary when it even thinks of the Buffalo Exposition. "Why should there be a Pan-American fair at all, or why should Buffalo be the site of such an enterprise?" it asks, and it adds: "There are signs of public weariness at the tendency of every 'jerkwater' town in the United States to create an exposition which will shake the earth with its myriad wonders."

The Pan-American idea, however, appeals strongly to another Canadian journal, *The World*, also of Toronto. Pan-Americanism, says *The World*, is the vogue of the twentieth century. The United States is the great champion of arbitration, and Canada agrees with her. Canada also believes in Pan-Americanism, which we use as "a synonym for harmony among the independent states of the American continent." Pan-Americanism ought to supplant the Monroe Doctrine. *The World* then elaborates its views as follows:

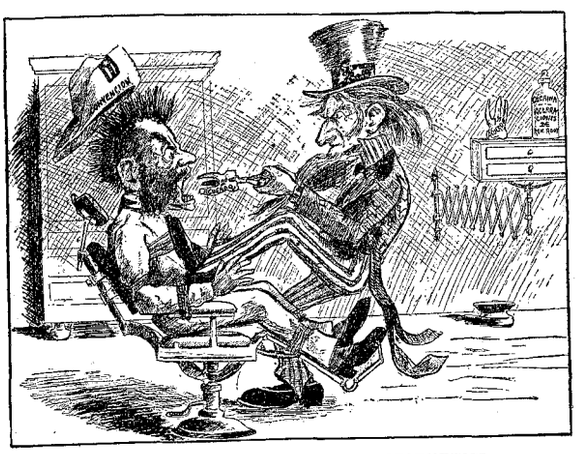
"The Monroe Doctrine had application to but a single American country. That was the United States. Pan-Americanism covers the whole of North and South America. It works for the peace and advancement of the whole Western hemisphere. . . . For our own part, we are prepared to go even further along the line of progress than has been suggested by the United States for the Pan-American states. We would make the opening of the twentieth century the occasion for settling all existing disputes between the American states, and even for an exchange of odd bits of territory and the establishment of permanent treaties. . . . Why should the two countries not agree to recognize each other's special sphere, the one as the southern and the other as the northern power of North America? Alaska geographically belongs to Canada, as does also the northern part of the State of Maine. There is also a little piece of territory in the Lake-of-the-Woods, the so-called northwest angle, that ought to be Canadian territory. We propose that these irregularities should be straightened out. We do not ask the United States to give us anything without compensation. We would offer a full equivalent for these three pieces of territory. Just exactly what this equivalent should be we are not prepared to state, but we might suggest the transfer



UNCLE SAM WOOS CUBA, BUT HE FEARS SHE WILL NOT LIKE HIS BOUQUET.

"Ah, she says yes!"

—*Discusion, Havana.*



DENTISTRY WITH OR WITHOUT ANESTHETICS.

Uncle Sam is bound to get some sort of a decision from the Cuban Convention.

—*Discusion, Havana.*

UNCLE SAM TAKES A "TOPPER" WITH HIS LUNCH.

UNCLE SAM (when he hears the Supreme Court decision): "Ah, now I can digest these goodies nicely."

—*Discusion, Havana.*

THE CUBAN SITUATION IN CARTOON.

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of some of the British West Indies, and the giving to the United States a free hand to construct an Isthmian Canal."

Commenting upon these suggestions, *The Sun* (New York) and *The Inter Ocean* (Chicago) observe that Canada, not being an independent nation, can scarcely take the first move in making such a radical departure as an exchange of territory. If Canada, says the latter journal, desires to promote the Pan-American ideal, she must cease to violate it by clinging to British connection. This seems to *Events* (Ottawa) like a covert hint at forcible annexation by the United States; but Canada, says *Events*, knows her rights and is able to maintain them.—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

A FRENCHMAN ON THE HOUSE OF COMMONS.

A FRENCHMAN has been studying the British House of Commons, and has given in the *Matin* (Paris) his conclusions over the initials P. M. G. The gist of these is given below:

"Have you ever sat in the House of Commons and listened? No? Then you have missed the best of English comedies. I will describe.

"In front of me sits a gentleman in a long wig; in front of him two lesser gentlemen in lesser wigs. The great gentleman is called the Speaker. I don't know why. Perhaps because he never opens his mouth. The other gentlemen are his clerks; they suck pens continually.

"On the right hand of the Speaker sit many plump, red-faced, well-dressed Englishmen. These are Conservatives. On the left hand of the Speaker sit fewer, pale-faced, long-haired, tragic-looking Englishmen. These are Liberals.

"Let me describe their talk. One of the Liberals—he is a Welshman—gets on his feet. He is very white, very tragic. His hair is brushed as carefully as that on a lady's poodle, and with the same Sunday-school finish. He is young, and his hair announces that he is well pleased with the state of his soul. You feel that he would be really surprised if he did not go to heaven. What does he say? Listen. The British army is composed of the scum of the earth. The officers are savage barbarians. The war is a disgrace to England, and she will be punished for it—some day. His voice vibrates like one of the London Twopenny Tubes. His eyes flash, his arms saw the air. All around him the Liberals sit, white, silent, tragic-looking.

"But what is it we hear? My friends, we hear laughter, loud, red-faced laughter. It comes from the Conservatives. Look at their crowded benches. Are they not one broad grin, one big red face? The more the good young Welshman proves the cruelty of the British officer, the more do these Conservatives laugh, the broader do they grin. They are hard-hearts, these Conservatives.

"Another Liberal is soon what they call 'up.' He comes from Ireland. Black is his hair; black eyebrows, like the stroke of a quill-pen, press upon his eyelids. He has the white, tragic face, the flashing eyes; he has also the black beard. His clothes hang loosely on his frame; a lock of black hair slashes his white brow. He has a really beautiful brogue, and he has pulled out the tremolo stop.

"We listen to him. The English soldiers are villains; the officers are blackguards. The English burn the farms of the good Boers. The English ill-treat the nice Boer women. The English cause the tears to fall from the eyes of the sweet little Boer children. Brutal English! Long-suffering Boers! One can see the flames leaping from the farm roof, and hear the wail of the women, also the yell of the nice little children. Blood swims before the eyes. Oh, it is terrible!

"Again there is laughter. Again the crowded benches are full of jovial, red-faced laughter. It is the deep chuckle of those Conservatives again.

"Let me generalize. The Conservative is one who attacks the Liberal for misgoverning the country. The Liberal is one who attacks the country for misgoverning the world. And between the two the business of the empire goes on.

"I enjoy the House of Commons. It is real nice to hear these English blackening their own characters. Does it not save us trouble? They seem, all of them who are in earnest, to desire, more than they desire riches, that their country should be proved wicked and wrong. They have newspapers which are trying every day to prove this; and Englishmen buy them, read their own damnation there, pay their pennies to see themselves called savages, cut-throats, blackguards. There are thousands of these English toiling day and night to prove that their Sir Alfred Milner is the Old Gentleman himself. This is perhaps why they call their country 'Merrie England.' Does it not make you laugh?

"In England no one defends the empire. It is, perhaps, too big to be defended. And, indeed, when one sees these Conservatives laughing in the House of Commons, he begins to understand. After all, my friends, perhaps they are right. When one is attacked, is it not the best thing to laugh?

"Ah, these English! But they are not so stupid after all."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

IS FRANCE ABOUT TO ABSORB MOROCCO?

THE sudden appearance of two French men-of-war in the harbor of Tangier, and the despatch to Paris, London, Berlin, and St. Petersburg of "extraordinary embassies" of Moors, have revived, in a number of continental journals, the rumor that France is about to absorb Morocco. In April a French officer was shot by Riffians (subjects of the Sultan of Morocco) under very brutal circumstances. A money indemnity was demanded and the Sultan has given his promise to pay. But governmental and social disorder in Morocco has long been a thorn in the flesh of France, whose North African possessions (Algeria and Tunis) are closely involved, and many French newspapers are openly advocating a French protectorate as the only solution of the difficulty. Now, they declare, is the moment for the coup. The whole Morocco question is examined in detail by a writer in the *Correspondant* (Paris). This is the propitious time for annexation, he declares. Germany appears to have abandoned her designs on the coast of Morocco; Spain is still very weak from the war with the United States, and Great Britain is paralyzed by her contest in South Africa. Morocco, he says, would be much more profitable than Algeria can ever be made to be; it is absolutely impossible to exaggerate its natural wealth. By possession of this region France's empire in North Africa would be completed, "bounded on all sides by the sea or the sand." It would be "a second, vaster, and richer France to become more densely populated than the mother country."

A number of Paris newspapers, including the *Patrie*, the *Liberté*, the *Petit Parisien*, the *Autorité*, and the *Libre Parole*, openly advocate immediate annexation; but the more sober conservative journals, like the *Temps* and the *Journal des Débats*, declare that France wishes only to maintain the *status quo* in Morocco, and that annexation would embroil her with the rest of the Europe and keep her hands tied for years. The *Éclair* (Paris), in an article which is generally regarded (says the *Temps*) as "an audacious fiction," declares that the Sultan of Morocco is willing and ready to accept a French protectorate, and that Germany, England, Italy, and Russia, which recognize that France has the predominating influence and interest in Morocco, will offer no objections to the protectorate. Says the *Éclair*:

"The question is to profit without delay by the advantage thus obtained, and so to act that the recognition of our preponderating position shall not remain a merely platonic fact. To secure this recognition by Morocco herself there would be no need for us to plunge into a war of conquest, which would, without doubt, be long and costly, and would certainly alarm the public mind. The Sultan is well aware that he can not count on the support of Europe."

France has no ulterior designs in Morocco, declares the *Journal des Débats* (Paris). She simply desires a definite demarcation of the frontier between the French possessions and Morocco,

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and to secure its protection. The other European Powers interested fully understand the situation and have preserved the most reserved and correct attitude. The southwestern section of Algeria, however, must be reorganized so that no further Riffian outrages will be possible. The *République* (Paris) calls for a policy of greater firmness toward the Moorish Government, but also for a very clear intimation that the French Government is not pursuing a policy of conquest. We French are not longing for conquest, observes the *Temps*, but "our privileged position in Morocco is based on both geographical and historical considerations, and we must uphold it." The *Drapeau*, organ of the Patriotic League and usually extremely chauvinistic, declares that the question is far from settled, and warns the Government against the "madness of an adventure in Morocco." It says further:

"To attempt to conquer the country would be utter madness. We should have ten million fanatics against us, who would not sell their skins any more cheaply than the Boers in South Africa. Now the Boers, with women and children included, did not number more than 250,000, and we know how much blood and gold this handful of heroes has cost the British empire. London and Berlin are well aware of our danger, and would be delighted to see us caught in such a trap."

The *Petite Journal* argues in a similar view. Let us halt in time, it says. "Germany smiles amiably at us to entice us down the dangerous slope."

The German press has very little to say on the subject, altho there are some criticisms of the *Éclair* article in the Berlin journals. As Tangier, the principal seaport of Morocco, is almost directly opposite Gibraltar, the *Hamburger Nachrichten* wants to know what England intends to do about it. The *Independance Belge* (Brussels), on the other hand, pooh-poohs the *Éclair* article, but maintains that Germany's commercial interests in Morocco should call forth some statement from the Berlin Government. The nation most vitally concerned in the future of Morocco is, of course, Spain. While France has given Spain assurances that the *status quo*, political or territorial, shall not be altered in Morocco, yet, says the *Epoca* (Madrid), Spanish statesmen are on the alert, and would view with marked displeasure any attempt to establish a French or any other European protectorate over Morocco.

The British papers do not appear to regard the matter as having yet reached a serious stage. *The Daily Graphic* (London) warns France to keep her hands off Tangier, and *The Pall Mall Gazette* (London) hopes that the British Foreign Office will "watch the doings of her neighbor across the Channel in Morocco, one of the most naturally rich corners, one of the very few unparalleled divisions of mysterious Africa."—*Translations made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.

The Republic of the Soul.—From *La Escuela Moderna* (Madrid) we take the following very ingenious comparison of the human soul to a republic such, for instance, as that of the United States:

"The soul is a true republic. Its government is popular, elective, alternative, and responsible. Public power resides in the *intelligence*, in the *will*, and the *conscience*, that is to say, the intellect legislates, the will executes, and the conscience, as an inappealable tribunal, administers justice in the entire territory. The municipal power resides in the senses, which exercise their authority under the immediate sanction of the general powers of the republic.

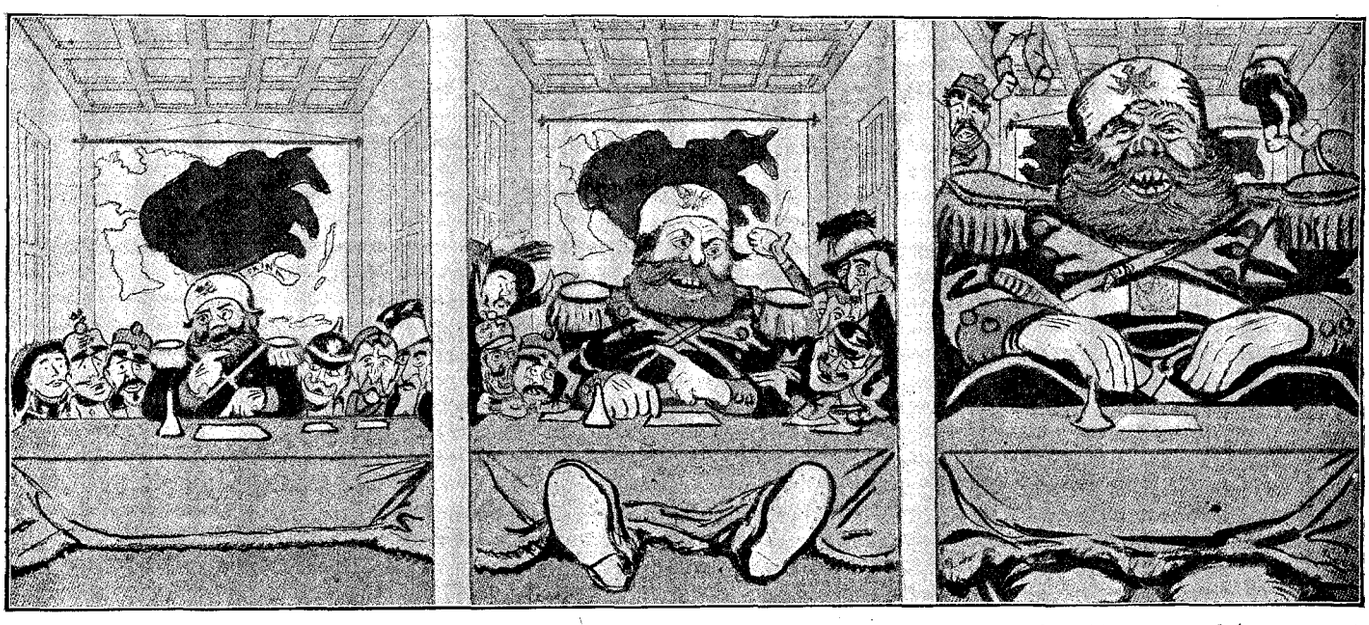
"The population is divided into two great classes, the sentiments and the thoughts. The *memory* constitutes a national establishment, which is at the same time a public archive, a library, and a museum of antiquities. In this office is also gathered the history of the country.

"The soul is an essentially revolutionary country, by reason of which the government is unstable; one sentiment governs as quickly as another, and as the institutions are eminently democratic, all battle for the control of the republic. There are above all two warring political factions, which are ever in conflict, Virtue and Vice. Fortunately the conscience holds its sessions so promptly that the mind is pacified and public order is established, and after it has analyzed the deeds and instructed the court, the sentence is pronounced irrevocably in accordance with the moral code. These decisions are then placed in the archives of the Memory for the legal effect of remorse.

"This republic maintains relations of amity and commerce with other countries. There are international wars, in which the press is generally the field of battle.

"A secret is a political prisoner whose flight may plunge the republic into serious international conflicts. In general the following qualities are also found in the republic of the soul: Diplomacy, in education; Tyranny, in caprice; Politics, in curiosity; Public Debt, in gratitude; Anarchy, in madness; Coup d'État, in repentance; and the politics of the heavenly kingdom, in individuality. An undeception is an earthquake which knocks ideas and sentiments in the head.

"Moral: This republic can alone be happy when governed by Philosophy with a cabinet of good sentiments."—*Translation made for* THE LITERARY DIGEST.



I.—It had better be so. II.—Don't you think so? III.—Of course you do! —*Wahre Jacob.*

RUSSIA AND THE OTHER POWERS IN CARTOON.

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BOOKS RECEIVED.

THE LITERARY DIGEST is in receipt of the following books:

"The International Year Book, 1900."—(Dodd, Mead & Co.)

"Substitute for the Saloon."—Raymond Calkins. (Houghton, Mifflin & Co., $1.30 net.)

"The Philosophy of Mental Healing."—Leander E. Whipple. (The Metaphysical Publishing Co., $1.25.)

"The Life of the Bee."—Maurice Maeterlinck, translated by Alfred Sutro. (Dodd, Mead & Co., $1.40.)

"Tarry Thou Till I Come."—George Croly. (Funk & Wagnalls Co., $1.40 net.)

"The Transfiguration of Miss Philura."—Florence Morse Kingsley. (Funk & Wagnalls Co., $0.60 net.)

"Mills of God."—Elinor M. Lane. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50.)

"Katherine Day."—Anna Fuller. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $1.50.)

"From the Unsound Sea."—Nellie K. Blissett. (D. Appleton & Co., $0.50.)

"The Great War Trek."—James Barnes. (D. Appleton & Co., $1.50 net.)

"For Charlie's Sake, and other Lyrics and Ballads."—John W. Palmer. (Funk & Wagnalls Co., $1.00 net.)

"The Spanish Settlements."—Woodbury Louroy. (G. P. Putnam's Sons, $2.50 net.)

"Man's Peerless Destiny in Christ."—John W. Sarles, D.D. (Funk & Wagnalls Co., $0.90 net.)

"In Deep Abyss."—Georges Ohnet, translated by F. Rockwell, B.A. (Funk & Wagnalls Co., $1.20 net.)

"Bryn Mawr Stories"—Edited by M. Morris and Louise B. Congdon. (George W. Jacobs & Co., $1.20 net.)

CURRENT POETRY.

A Sonnet of Revolt.

By W. L. C.

"Les modes ont fait plus de mal que les revolutions."
VICTOR HUGO, "N.D. de P.," iii., c. i.

"Les revolutions sont les idées d'une époque."
LAMARTINE, "Hist. des Girondins," i. 15.

Life—what is Life? To do, without avail,
The decent ordered tasks of every day:
Talk with the sober: join the solemn play;
Tell for the hundredth time the self-same tale
Told by our grandsires in the self-same vale
Where the sun sets with even, level ray,
And nights, eternally the same, make way
For hueless dawns, intolerably pale.

And this is Life? Nay, I would rather see
The man who sells his soul in some wild cause:
The fool who spurns, for momentary bliss,
All that he was and all that he thought to be:
The rebel stark against his country's laws:
God's own mad lover, dying on a kiss.

—London *Fortnightly Review.*

Selections from "Bridge-Guard in the Karro."

By RUDYARD KIPLING.

We hear the Hottentot herders
As the sheep click past to the fold—
And the click of the restless girders,
As the steel contracts in the cold—

Voices of jackals calling
And, loud in the hush between,
A morsel of dry earth falling
From the flanks of the scarred ravine.

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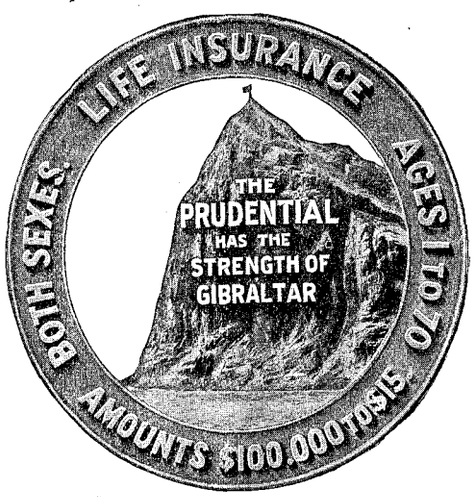

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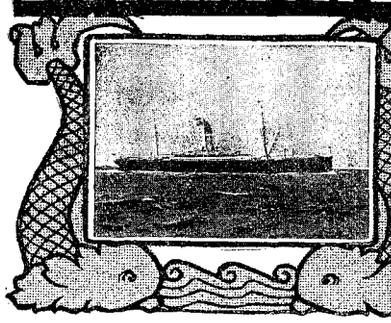

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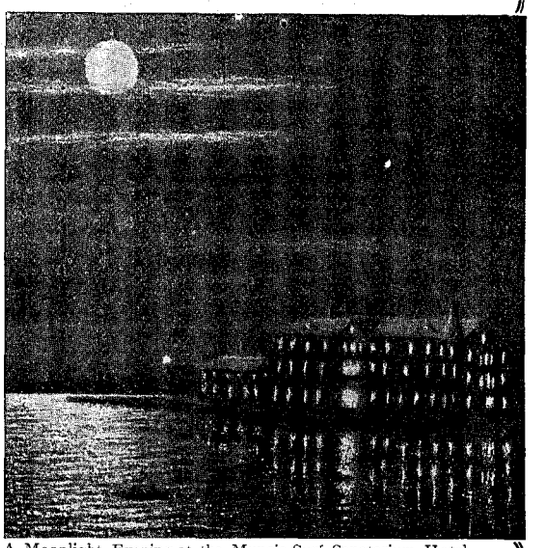

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Till we hear the far track humming,
And we see her headlight plain,
And we gather and wait her coming—
The wonderful north-bound train.

—*London Literature.*

Her Protest.

BY CURTIS HIDDEN PAGE.

Throne me not so apart, my poet-king,
Nor on so high a dais. See, I reach
Impotent arms of yearning . . . While you sing
Your fealty, we are distant each from each.

Build me no altars, O my worshiper!
Here in the cloistered church's dim alcove
You heap my shrine with frankincense and myrrh,
And stifle me for lack of simple love.

And set me not to be your guiding-star
Beyond the spaces where the heavens unfold.
Who knows but many a light that comes so far
Has left its source long since burnt out and cold?

Not Queen, Saint, Star,—let me be none of those,
But just your human love, held close, held close.

—In *Harper's Magazine* for July.

MORE OR LESS PUNGENT.

Heard in Geography Class.—MISS M.: "Name twelve animals of the polar region."

HARRY: "Six bears; six mooses."—*School Moderator.*

Impressionistic.—CRITIC: "And what is this picture supposed to represent?"

ARTIST: "I really don't know now, its such a long time since I painted it."—*Moonshine.*

Tempus Fugit.—RUTH: "Why is it the Eastern colleges always beat the Western colleges in the track races?"

BOB: "Because the Eastern time is faster than the Western."—*Princeton Tiger.*

The Usual Sign.—CHARLES LOVEDAY: "Um, ah. Er, er—er! Er—! he! he—!"

JEWELER (to his assistant). "Bring that tray of engagement-rings here, Henry."—*Tit-Bits.*

His Position Defined.—DINER: "Now then, waiter, hurry up."

WORRIED WAITER: "Excuse me, sir, but are you a calf's head or a pork-chop?"—*Tit-Bits.*

One of Them.—MRS. HASHLEY: "Your friend was at the Exposition? I suppose he saw many rare and curious things?"

THE BOARDER: "Yes, ma'am. He says he had an excellent cup of coffee."—*Puck.*

Answered.—UNCLE: "Now, Tommy, I'll give you a shilling if you can tell me how many queens England has had."

TOMMY: "Four."

UNCLE: "Enumerate them."

TOMMY: "One, two, three, four."—*Moonshine.*

Vanity, All is Vanity.—MRS. HOWLER: "Asbury, that was a most excellent sermon you preached on 'vanity' this morning."

REV. HOWLER: "Well, I think, my dear, that I can flatter myself that there are very few men in this universe who could have done better."—*Puck.*

Unnecessary.—TEACHER: "Now, Tommy, suppose you had two apples, and you gave another boy his choice of them, you would tell him to take the bigger one, wouldn't you?"

TOMMY: "No, mum."

TEACHER: "Why?"

TOMMY: "'Cos 'twouldn't be necessary."—*Tit-Bits.*

Its Use.—"A school inspector having a few minutes to spare after examining the school, put a few questions to the lower-form boys on the common objects in the schoolroom. "What is the use of that map?" he asked, pointing to one stretched across the corner of the room, and a half-dozen shrill voices answered, in measured articulation: "Please sir, it's to hide the master's bicycle!"—*Tit-Bits.*

Accommodating.—"Come back as soon as possible," said her mistress to Maggie, who was going home in response to a telegram saying her mother was ill. "Yes, mum," promised Maggie. A day or two later a letter came:

"DEER MIS SMITH: i will be back nex week pleas kep my place, for me mother is dying as fast as she can "To oblidge

"MAGGIE."

—"*New*" *Lippincott.*

Stage Asides.—Fanny Kemble once gave a most amusing instance of the extent to which "stage whispering" may be carried on unknown to the audience. It was in a well-known theater, and "Romeo and Juliet" was the play.

Romeo was at the words (stage version, not Shakespeare's), "Quick let me snatch thee to thy Romeo's arms," when he pounced upon her, and lifting her up bodily staggered down the stage.

"Let me go," she whispered, "you've got me up horribly; let me down," but all in vain. The climax came at the passage, "Tear not my heart-strings thus; they break, they crack, Juliet" (still the stage version), when——

JULIET (to corpse): "Am I smothering you?"

CORPSE: "Not at all; but could you, do you think, be so kind as to put my wig on again for me?—it is falling off."

JULIET (to corpse): "I am afraid I can not; but I'll throw my muslin veil over it. You have broken the vial, have you?"

CORPSE: "No, indeed."

JULIET: "Where's the dagger?"

CORPSE: "'Pon my soul, I don't know."

All these "asides" went on unknown to the audience in the very crisis of the tragedy.—*Tit-Bits.*

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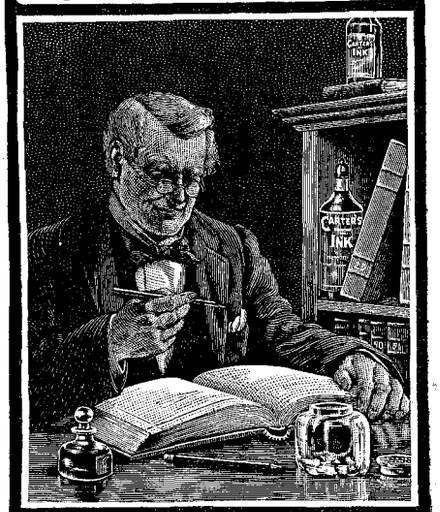

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"Yes?"

"Then to dramatize the historical novel."

"Yes?"

"Then to write a magazine article showing how I came to dramatize the historical novel."

"Yes?"

"Then to dramatize the magazine article."

"Ah!"

"And to write a magazine article showing how I came to dramatize the other magazine article."

"Good!"

"Then to dramatize the second magazine article."

"Excellent! Excellent!"

"And then to write——"

"Oh! I understand the scheme! Fine program—if the public will stand for it!"—*Puck*.

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Current Events.

Foreign.

CHINA.

July 1.—A civil administrator is installed by Russia in New-Chwang, a province of Manchuria; Great Britain and Japan appeal to Li Hung Chang for some plan for opening Manchuria to the world that will constitute an effective barrier to Russian aggression.

SOUTH AFRICA.

July 2.—Lord Kitchener reports the capture of ninety-three Boers.

OTHER FOREIGN NEWS.

July 1.—Hurricanes in New South Wales wreck two vessels, causing a loss of ten lives.

Sir Henry Irving, Sarah Bernhardt, and Coquelin reappear at London theaters.

July 2.—The presence of Canadian ministers and other colonial officials in London, and their support of Mr. Chamberlain's policy, greatly strengthens the British Government; it is believed that Sir Henry Campbell-Bannerman will resign from the leadership of the Liberal Party.

Laborers on a railroad in Ecuador attack the Americans in charge of construction work; many are killed and wounded.

July 3.—At the Henley Regatta the Pennsylvania University crew defeats the London Rowing Club's crew, and the Leander crew defeats New College, Oxford; in the international championship matches at the Wimbledon Tennis Tournament the American players, Davis and Wood, are beaten by the Doherty brothers.

July 4.—Independence Day is celebrated in many cities throughout the world; addresses by Dr. Joseph Parker, Ambassador Choate, and others, are made at a banquet in the Hotel Cecil, London.

The Earl Russell bigamy case comes up before the British House of Lords, but a hearing of the case is postponed.

The Kharkoff Commercial Bank fails for 5,000,000 rubles and starts a financial panic in South Russia.

July 5.—In the final heat for the Grand Challenge Cup at Henley, Leander beats the Pennsylvania crew by a length.

The financial panic in Southern Russia continues; the Cassel Grain Drying Company and the Commercial Bank of Ekaterinoslaff go into bankruptcy; another director of the Leipsiger Bank committs suicide.

Buenos Ayres is in a state of siege, due to participation of anarchists in local disturbances; the Minister of Finance of Argentina resigns.

July 6.—Prince von Hohenlohe, former imperial chancellor of Germany, dies at Ragatz, Switzerland.

In the amateur championship athletic games at Huddersfield, England, the Americans win almost every event in which they competed.

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The Khedive of Egypt visits the Sultan of Turkey in Constantinople.

Domestic.

DOMESTIC NEWS.

July 1.—Intense heat prevails in many parts of the country, 102 degrees being registered in Baltimore, and 100 degrees in Philadelphia; eleven men and boys are killed by lightning in Chicago.

A strike of steel-workers is called by President Shaffer of the Amalgamated Association of Steel and Tin Workers, and 35,000 men, employees of the Steel Trust, are involved.

The *Columbia* beats the *Constitution* in a race off Newport.

United States Senator James H. Kyle dies at his home in South Dakota.

July 2.—The Cabinet holds its last session prior to the President's departure for his home in Canton.

Secretary Wilson predicts that in less than a year the United States, with its new possessions, will be able to raise everything it uses.

Cornell wins the 'Varsity boat-race off Poughkeepsie.

July 3.—Intense heat continues; many hundreds of deaths and prostrations are reported from Eastern cities.

Fifteen men are killed in riots at the Smuggler mine in Telluride, Colo.

Gen. Maximo Gomez arrives at Washington and discusses Cuban affairs with the President.

July 4.—Independence Day passes off quietly, with fewer accidents and less orations than usual.

Prof. John Fiske, historian and philosopher, dies from the heat at Gloucester, Mass.

J. Pierpont Morgan, and other well-known financiers, arrive at New York in the *Deutschland*.

July 5.—Charles G. Dawes, controller of the currency, resigns his office in order to become a candidate for the United States Senate from Illinois.

The will of Jacob S. Rogers, of the Rogers Locomotive Works, is made public, and shows a bequest of about eight million dollars to the New York Metropolitan Museum of Art.

July 6.—The twentieth annual international convention of the Young People's Society of Christian Endeavor opens at Cincinnati.

The President and Mrs. McKinley arrive at their home in Canton.

The Navy Department issues orders re-establishing the European squadron and assigning Rear-Admiral Cromwell to the command.

July 7.—The President's proclamation opening certain Oklahama Indian reservations to settlers on August 6 is made public.

Pierre Lorillard dies in New York.

AMERICAN DEPENDENCIES.

July 3.—*Philippines:* A two days' battle takes place on the island of Mindanao, with heavy losses on both sides.

July 4.—Civil government is established in the Philippines, Judge William H. Taft being inaugurated as the first civil governor, and General Chaffee succeeding General MacArthur as military-governor.

Porto Rico: The Porto Rican Assembly meets in extra session at San Juan and unanimously adopts a resolution providing for free trade with the United States and requesting President McKinley to issue a proclamation on the subject July 25.

July 7.—*Philippines:* The provisions of the new tariff for the Philippines are perfected.

Cuba: General Wood's condition is reported to be much improved.

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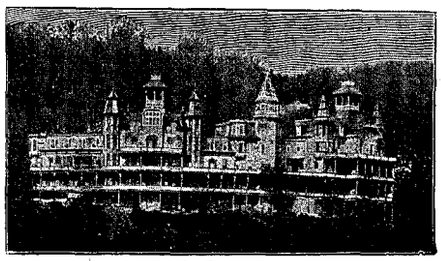

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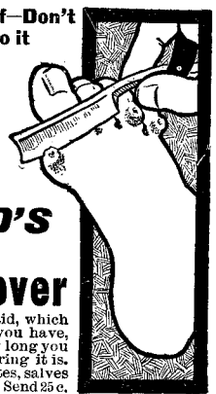

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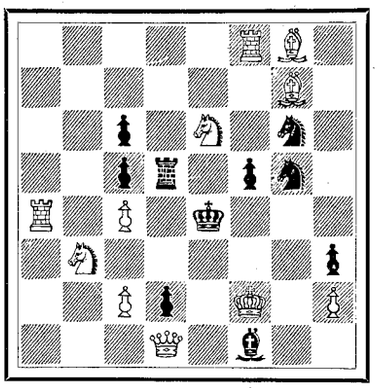
[All communications for this Department should be addressed: "Chess Editor, LITERARY DIGEST."]

Problem 571.

By H. W. BARRY, BOSTON.

First Prize (Foreign Section) *Leisure Hour* Tourney.

Black—Ten Pieces.



White—Eleven Pieces.

5 R B 1; 6 B 1; 2 p 1 S 1 S 1; 2 p r 1 p s 1; R 1 P 1 k 3; 1 S 5 p; 2 P p 1 K 1 P; 3 Q 1 b 2.

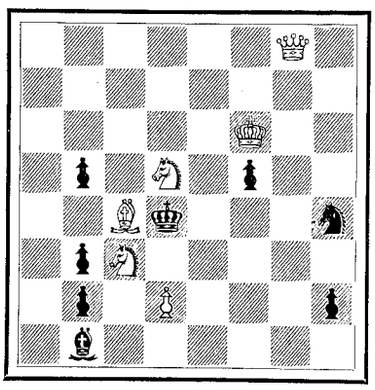
White mates in two moves.

Special interest attaches to this problem as Mr. Barry is a member of our "honorable company of solvers."

Problem 572.

By ADOLF BAYERSDORFER.

Black—Eight Pieces.



White—Six Pieces.

6 Q 1; 8; 5 K 2; 1 p 1 S 1 p 2; 2 B k 3 S; 1 p S 5; 1 p 1 P 3 p; 1 b 6.

White mates in three moves.

This problem, which appeared originally in the *Neueste Nachrichten*, Munich, is a fine specimen of the work of the deceased author, who was one of the best of the German composers.

Solution of Lasker End-Game.

The only key-move is K—Kt sq.

1. K—Kt sq / K—Kt 2 2. K—B sq / K—B 2 3. K—Q sq / K—Q 2 4. K—B 2 / K—B sq
5. K—Q 2 / K—Q sq 6. K—B 3 / K—B 2 7. K—Q 3 and wins.

It is worthy of notice that Black maintains the "opposition" until White's seventh move. If, then, he undertakes to guard the R P, White will win the B P. The variation given is the main one, requiring the greatest number of moves. But several others are interesting and demand absolute accuracy:

1. K—Kt sq / K—Kt 3 2. K—B 2 / K—Kt 2 3. K—B 3 / K—Kt 3 4. K—B 4 / K—R 3
5. K—Q 3, and wins.

1. K—Kt sq / K—R 3 2. K—B 2 / K—Kt 3 3. K—Q 2 / K—Kt 2 4. K—B 3, and wins.

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He silenced his critics by pointing a moral regarding flour.

An incident showing the remarkable keenness of Benjamin Franklin's wit happened about 1730, while publishing the Pennsylvania Gazette. Some of his ri patrons had taken offense at the policy of his paper, and so Franklin invited them to sup with him and talk the matter er. The repast c nsisted of a pitcher of water and two puddings made of flour of the entire wheat—"sawdust," as it was called in those days. His fastidious friends did not seem t relish this fare, which gave him a chance to point his moral. "My friends," s id he, "anyone who can subsist. as I do, on sawdust pudding and water, needs no man's patronage."

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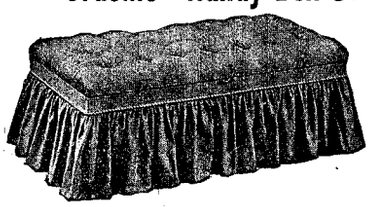

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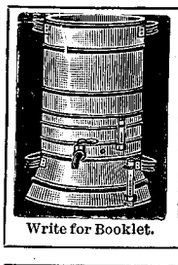

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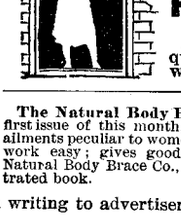

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1.	K—Kt sq / K—Kt sq	2.	K—B 2 / K—B sq	3.	K—Q 2 / K—Q sq	4.	K—B 3 and wins.
1.	K—Kt sq / K—R sq	2.	K—Kt 2 / K—R 2	3.	K—Kt 3 / K—R 3	4.	K—B 2 / K—Kt 3

5. K—Q 2 and wins.

Solutions received from M. W. H., University of Virginia, and the Rev G. Dobbs, New Orleans.

In addition to those reported, T. J. Merrifield, St. Louis, got 566, and W. J. Leake, Richmond, Va., 567.

Concerning 568.

Mr. Walter Pulitzer desires us to express his sincere apology to THE LITERARY DIGEST solvers for the incorrect setting of his last problem. The B on K Kt 4 should be on Kt 2. The Chess-editor has known Mr. Pulitzer for a number of years and has examined many of his problems, and this is the first blunder, of which we have knowledge, recorded against the author of "Chess Harmonies."

Game from the International Cable Tournament.

THE GAME SHOWALTER LOST.

Irregular Opening.

MASON. *White.*	SHOWALTER. *Black.*	MASON. *White.*	SHOWALTER. *Black.*
1 P—K 4	P—Q 3	23 Kt—B 3	P x P
2 P—Q 4	P—K Kt 3	24 Q x P	K R—Q B sq
3 K Kt—B 3	B—Kt 2	25 Q—K 2	B—B sq
4 P—B 3	Kt—Q 2	26 R-K Kt sq	Q—Kt 2
5 B—Q B 4	P—K 4	27 R—Q 2	Q—Kt 5
6 B—K Kt 5	B—B 3	28 K—B sq	B—Q Kt 2
7 B—K 3	Q—K 2	29 K—Kt 2	R—B 5
8 Q Kt—Q 2	B—Kt 2	30 P—R 3	Q—Kt 6
9 Q—K 2	P—K R 3	31 R—K sq	P—B 4
10 P—K R 3	Kt—K B 3	32 Kt P x P	P x P
11 B—Q 3	Kt—Q Kt 3	33 K—R 2	B x P
12 P x P	P x P	34 R-K Kt sq ch	K—R 2
13 Kt—Kt 3	Q Kt—Q 2	35 K Kt—R 4	R x Kt
14 R—Q sq	Castles	36 P x R	Q—B 2
15 P—Kt 4	Kt—K sq	37 Kt—Kt 6	R—Q sq
16 B—Q Kt 5	Kt—Q 3	38 Kt x B ch	Q x Kt
17 B x Kt	B x B	39 Q—R 5	P—B 5
18 B—B 5	K R—Q sq	0 P—K B 3	B—B 4
19 B x Kt	P x B	41 Q R-Kt 2	R—Q 2
20 Q Kt—Q 2	Q B—B 3	42 R—Kt 8	Q—B 3
21 P—B 4	Q R—Kt sq	43 R-K R8 ch	Resigns.
22 Kt-Q Kt sq	P—Q Kt 4		

Notes from The Standard, London.

Apart from having chosen the unsatisfactory King's Fianchetto defense (the transposition of 1.., P—Q 3 making no difference), Black lost several moves with the K B and Q Kt, which allowed Mason to commence a King's side demonstration without Castling. Mason, like Blackburne in his game, gave up his two Bishops for two Knights; but in this instance the case is different. Mason, being the attacking player, had a definite object in view besides—viz., to leave Black with a weak Q P after 19.., P x B. Showalter made an ingenious counter-demonstration on the Queen's side, with the object of winning White's K P; but in his advance of 31.., P—B 4 he was allured by White's removing his R from Kt sq to K sq. This gave Mason a chance for a brilliant termination. He could also have won later on with 38.., Kt x P; but he saw the winning variation in the text, which is brilliant enough. Black resigned, for if 43.., K x R, then 44, Q—K 8 ch; and if 43.., Q x R, then 44 Q x B, mate.

A Neat Ending.

Occurred recently in a game between Herma G. Voigt and Jacob Elson.

WHITE (Elson): K on K B 3; Kt on Q 5; R on Q R 6; Ps on K B 2, K Kt 3, K R 2, Q B 3 and 4.

BLACK (Voigt): K on K B sq; B on K 3; R on Q 7; Ps on K B 2, K Kt 3, K R 2, Q R 7.

Black to play and win.

A MATCH by correspondence on a gigantic scale is to be played between New York and Pennsylvania, with 100 to 200 players on a side.

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—***The Bookman,*** New York, Eastern Letter in July number.

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Theo. W. Hunt, Ph.D., Professor of English language and literature in Princeton University: "Parts of it remind me of the graphic pages of Victor Hugo in his 'Les Miserables' and 'Ninety-Three,' and parts of it of the scenic chapters of Sienkiewicz in his 'Quo Vadis.' Here and there one is reminded of our American Hawthorne."

Prof. H. W. Conn, Wesleyan University, Middleton, Conn.: "One of the great books of English fiction. A book of much higher character than the ordinary line of fiction, the reading of which can not fail to be of great profit as well as entertainment."

John S. Crosby: "It is a remarkable work, Miltonic in execution, ranking in graphic description, dignity of style, and loftiness of theme with Paradise Lost, a wonderful blending of fancy and fact, a noble fiction almost surcharged with the sublimest truth. Its characters are as lifelike and real as Shakespeare's. The permanent value of the publication is of course greatly enhanced by the very appropriate, scholarly and instructive setting in which the title story is presented."

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